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VOL. XXII NO. 168 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

NO RELEASE OF PT. JAWAHARLAL

Hoare Answers Question In Commons

NOT C. D. PRISONER

Nehru Is Convicted For Inflammatory Speeches!

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare, during question time, announced the release of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Mr. Tom Smith urged the view that in view of the changed political circumstances he should consider the remission of Pandit Jawaharlal's sentence.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that Pandit Jawaharlal was sentenced not for any offence connected with Civil Disobedience, but for seditious and inflammatory speeches.

Therefore, it was impossible to consider any remission of the sentence in his case.—Reuter.

SATARA MUST LEAD

Congress President's Call To People To Stand By Congress

BY-ELECTION CONTEST

BOMBAY, July 16.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel President of the Indian National Congress has given to Mr. Shankarrao Deo, President Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee the following message in connection with the by-election which is going to be contested on the Congress ticket from the District of Satara for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, informs me that, since the Patna resolution of the A.I.C.C. advocating council entry by Congressmen, people of Satara District have been the first in the field to contest the by-election for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

The question of contesting the by-election may appear to be of small importance on the face of it, but in fact the issue involved is of such tremendous importance that the people of Satara district must appreciate and understand its full significance. They have put on stake the Congress reputation and it is up to them to show that they stand solidly by the Congress.

I expect that Sjt. Soman, the Congress candidate, will have an easy walk over. Well begun is half done."—A. P.

HOW PUBLIC FUNDS ARE HANDLED
Read Mr. K. F. Nariman's Article On Page 6.

Calcutta Corporation Condemns Poona Outrage

CALCUTTA, July 16

The Calcutta Corporation this evening condemned the bomb outrage on Gandhiji and thanked God for his providential escape.—A. P.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally has been elected G.O.C. of the Congress Volunteers.

THOSE RED SEA LETTERS

Mira Ben And Miss Agatha Are Hopeful Of Their Mission

MADRAS, July 14.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who was here for the last few days left for Salem last night. He is expected to return to Madras by the 23rd of July and will leave for Benares reaching there in time for the Working Committee meeting, when it is expected the Congress Parliamentary Board will make final selections of candidates for the ensuing Assembly election.

In the course of a talk with pressmen, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar said:

Miss Agatha Harrison has written to friends in India in a very optimistic strain from P. & O. s.s. "Mantua." She hopes to be able to persuade important British politicians in England to take a more conciliatory attitude towards Congress. It seems as if she has received encouraging letters from Home at Aden.

Miss Mira Ben also appears to be hopeful to remove many misunderstandings in England about Gandhiji. She has written to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar from Red Sea considerably agitated about the recent bomb attempt at Poona.—A. P.

FIELD DAY FOR GOVERNMENT

Adjournment Motions Fall Through For Want Of Initial Support

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 16.

The saddest of all exhibitions of its inability to oppose the Government was given by the Assembly to-day, when its session opened.

The plethora of adjournment motions was a thrilling topic of discussion in lobbies. Hardly any party had met and discussed motions, so that each non-official member had liberty to act, as he liked. First came the Adjournment motion of Maswood Ahmed. Whether Muslim or Hindu, all rose to back the motion, but the Democrats, Nationalists and Europeans did not participate with the result that required 25 members were not there.

Then appeared a little stir in the Government camp, and one by one Sir Muhamed Yakub, Mr Muhamed Yamin and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi began to rise, but even then only 23 could get up, so that the motion fell through.

Now followed Harbans Singh's motion to condemn reservation in communal services. No Muslim stood and Hindus and Sikhs hardly numbered 18, so they too suffered humiliation amidst Government cheers.

Moulvi Shafee Daudi had worded his motion about Red Shirts differently and had called it a branch of the Congress. He thought this would fare better, but he too failed to get support.

This was a good beginning for the Government and a bad omen for the Opposition in a session whose record may have a serious effect on the election prospects of members.

TRUE TO TRADITION.

The opening sitting also provided other interesting developments. Sir James Crigg had been the recipient of warmest hand-shakes and many members liked the red button hole he had put on, thus maintaining the tradition of his two predecessors who always wore buttonholes.

The export of gold to the extent of 200 crores was good enough subject to test the patience and the resourcefulness of the new Finance Member. From all quarters, questions were fired. But Sir James stuck to his reply that Government could not anticipate its taxation plans. Sir James came well out of the ordeal, and the House was satisfied at his manner and his voice would come up to their ideal.

After this excitement, the normal sitting provided plain sailing for the Government.

M. L. A.S WANT TO BE "SHOT."

A motion had only to be moved to be accepted. The only debate of interest that took place was on the motion of Colonel Lumby, Army Secretary to give legal status to Indian Commissioned officers who would pass out of Dehra Dun and who would constitute future Indian Army officers.

The anxiety of the members to conclude the session early found expression in the first lunch adjournment, when the interval was shortened by 15 minutes. When the Deputy President was asked why he did so, he replied in lobby "this was under the President's instructions. It is all to help you to finish your labours soon and be in time for your election campaign."

The Congress is really haunting our M.L.A.'s, and when an enterprising photographer was taking some pictures, members rushed to appear before the camera saying that this might be the last occasion for them to pose as M.L.As, and they would not like to miss the opportunity of being noticed as such.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 7).

Congress Cabinet And Socialists

PROBLEMS FOR BENARES MEETING

Communal Award And Pt. Malaviya's Resignation

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

It is understood that several important decisions will be taken at Benares on the 27th when the Congress Working Commitee meets.

The subjects relating to these are Mahatma Gandhi's future programme, the Communal Award, Malaviya's possible resignation, the activities of the Socialist Party, etc.

Dr. Mohamed Alam, who has resigned from the Working Committee, has been invited to attend. It is expected that he will attend and may be induced to join again.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who acted as Congress President, has wired to the A.I.C.C. Office instructing them to refer all business in the future to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Efforts are being made for Mr. Patel to visit the Congress Office here and open it formally.—A. P.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Armed Forces Rushed To City: War Veterans Mobilized

(SPECIAL CABLE)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.

The general strike arising from the dockers' dispute has started.

150,000 workers are involved.

Tanks carrying one pounders and machineguns are 'en route' for the city. Field artillery with 75 millimetre guns are coming from Salinas. 1000 National guards are being brought in special trains from Los Angeles.

War veterans here have been mobilised to augment the special constables. Business is paralysed. Private cars are giving the pedestrians lifts in the absence of tramcars.

Police are on duty in pairs.

The premium rates for insurance against civil commotion have trebled during the past three days and further advance is foreshadowed.

STOP PRESS

HUNT FOR DILLINGER.

(Special Cable).

CHICAGO, July 16.

The hunt for Dillinger has recommenced with renewed vigour following the ruthless shooting outrage wherein two policemen were wounded, one of them seriously. The officers had held up three motor cars to investigate traffic offence when they answered with a volley of pistol shots. Dillinger's gang is suspected.

MUNRO REPORT AND AFTER

Reorganisation Of Rampur State Police Forces Anticipated

RAMPUR, July 16

On consideration of the Munro report the Rampur Council of Administration has issued an order for the reversion to the Punjab of the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent of Police and the discharge of the Circle Inspector whose conduct has been adversely criticised for inertia by the Inquiry Committee. It is proposed to replace them by two Rampur police officers, one on deputation and the other a recently retired Inspector of the U. P. police.

The necessity of reorganisation of the State Police force has been anticipated by His Highness who has secured for this purpose the services of Mr. Kemp of the Indian Police, as D.I.G. and steps have already been initiated towards furfilling this object. Further measures necessary in this connection will be expedited as much as possible.

The council also recorded their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Kemp and others.

It is expected that only a few cases will be challaned in connection with the recent occurrences. But since some of the judicial officers had already been connected on duty, directly or indirectly, with the affairs under enquiry, riot cases will firstly be tried by a special court presided over by Mr. Justice Raghunandan Kishore and thereafter will be finally disposed of by a bench consisting of Khan Bahadur Masudulhan and Mir Maqbul Mahmud, both members of the State Judicial Committee.—A. P.

FOOD RIOT BEGINS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.

Some violence is already reported. A crowd 1,500 looted grocery shops. Fifty men raided a house alleged to be the Communist Headquarters, dragged out furniture and set it alight.

(Earlier news on page 7)

CHIPPERFIELD AND KIPPAX FIT

LONDON, July 16.

Hopwood has been invited to be present at Leeds for the fourth test.

Chipperfield and Kippax have fully recovered and left the hospital.—Reuter.

B.P.C.C. Representatives For C.P.B.

PLEA FOR RIGHT OF VOTE

Nariman Assures House He Will Place Its Views Before Congress Cabinet

The controversy raised by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas' resolution on the question of the nomination of the three members by the Council of B. P. C. C. to be co-opted on the Selection Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board was satisfactorily solved when the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee met on Monday evening. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

On the motion of Mr. S. A. Brelvi the meeting agreed to the nominations made by the Council, but requested the Congress Parliamentary Board to allow the representatives of the B. P. C. C. the right to vote while selecting candidates.

The members nominated by the Council are Messrs. K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi and S. A. Brelvi.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas moved the resolution requesting the Council of the B. P. C. C. not to submit the names of the three members to the Selection Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board as these members had not been given the right to vote.

The mover regretted that the Council had not taken the B. P. C. C. in its confidence in the matter of the nomination of the three members to assist the Parliamentary Board in selecting candidates for the ensuing Assembly elections. He objected to their representatives being treated by the Parliamentary Board merely as assessors without giving them the right to vote. Such a position was hurtful to the dignity of the House and it virtually meant that the members of the Parliamentary Board did not think that their representatives were sufficiently fit to pronounce judgment on the question of the selection of candidates.

NO INSUBORDINATION.

It was also likely that the Board might not accept the name of the candidate chosen by the representatives of the B. P. C. C. and the choice might fall on quite an outsider. His intention was not to hamper the election campaign of the Congress, nor should his move be interpreted as interfering with the discipline in the Congress. It was merely meant as a protest against the treatment meted out to the B. P. C. C. by the Board and he wished to assure all that he and his supporters would implicitly obey the Working Committee's resolution and do their level best to make the election programme a complete success. But he felt constrained to say that as custodians of the dignity of the House they should not submit meekly when their rights were being snatched away.

Mr. G. Vishwanath seconded the resolution.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi moved an amendment to the effect that the resolution of the Council should not be given effect to unless the co-opted members on the Congress Parliamentary Board were given the right to vote.

Mr. Manibhai Desai seconded the amendment.

"A VOTE OF CENSURE."

Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel opposed the resolution as well as the amendment. In the first place, he said, it was their duty as members of the B.P.C.C. to maintain the prestige of the Council and support its actions, provided it did not harm their reputation. In this case their reputation was not at stake and no principles had been violated. The Parliamentary Board had been set up by the Working Committee and it was acting under the directions given by the Congress Cabinet, and the policy laid down by it. As a body subordinate to the Congress Working Committee they could not refuse to send their representatives to the Board. Besides, the resolution in his opinion, amounted to a vote of censure on the Council and he asked the House to reject it.

Mr. Mahadeshwar asked, if there were any instructions given by the Working Committee in regard to the work of the Parliamentary Board.

Mr. Nariman said that the Working Committee at its meeting held at Wardha, had passed a resolution, expecting all the Provincial Congress Committees to co-operate with the Parliamentary Board.

C.P.B. SECRETARY'S LETTER.

At this stage, Mr. Abid Ali read to the House, the letter addressed to the Secretary of the B.P.C.C. by the General Secretary of the Parliamentary Board. It stated that the writer was directed by the Selection Committee of the Parliamentary Board to ask the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. to select three Congressmen of the province to assist in the work of the selection of candidates to the ensuing elections. It also stated that the members so co-opted shall have the right to participate in the proceedings of the Committee, but had no right to vote.

ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

In opposing the resolution Mr.

(Continued on Page 8)

Turkish Sentries Fire On British Boat

LONDON, July 16.

The Admiralty report that a sailing boat belonging to the H.M.S. "Devonshire" containing three officers of the latter was heavily fired on by Turkish sentries on the mainland opposite the Greek Island of Samos on July 14, which "Devonshire" is at present visiting.

Surgeon-Lieut. J. W. Robinson was hit and was lost overboard. His body has not been recovered.

Lieut. T.A.K. Maunsell was wounded on the shoulder.

The matter is being urgently investigated through the usual diplomatic channels.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Har-dwar—Recognised and aided by the Government Board of Indian Medicine U.P. The next session begins from 1st August, 1934. Applications for admission should reach the Principal before 25th July, 1934, applicants to present themselves on 1-8-1934, for admission Test examination. Candidates High School (or equivalent examination), passed with Sanskrit or Prathma in Sanskrit with knowledge of English upto the High School Standard will be admitted. Complete course 4 years, with dissection and Practical Classes. For any further information, and Copies of Prospectus please apply with 3 annas (three) postage stamps to the Principal. (2712)

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Old Books.—Collection of valu-able books on literature, philosophy and science—2186 volumes—is for disposal at highest offer over Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 302, "Bombay Chronicle".

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For Sale—Sawmill Machinery, Semi Portable Steam Engine, Steam Tractors with Trailers, Circular Saw Benches, Vertical Frame Saws, narrow Band Saws, Saw Sharpening Machines, Cart Weighing Bridge, etc. Also some American logging tackle and wire ropes. Band saw, weighing bridge and two circular saw benches could be inspected at Waghai (Dangs) on G. B. S. Railway Via Bilimora (B. B. & C. I. Railway). A saw sharpening machine and two circular saw benches could be inspected at Nasik Road (G. I. P. Railway). One Fowler steam road loco could be inspected at Navapur T. V. Railway. Remaining machines and steam tractors could be inspected at Dandeli M.S.M. Railway. For further particulars apply to undersigned. T. K. Mirchandani, Forest Engineer, Belgaum (M. S. M. Railway) (8670)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Preference SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 26th July to 9th August, 1934, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1934.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th July, 1934.

8671

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CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 16th July, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

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Celebes ,,	27th ,,	8th Aug.
Taijin ,,	28th ,,	....
Hokoshin ,,	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Tamahoko ,,	19th ,,	....
Pacific ,,	23rd ,,	8th Sept,
Havana ,,	8th Sept.	22nd ,,
Tempei ,,	19th ,,	....
Shunko ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

July 16.
Chancer, Skuld, Cardiff.
Subadar, Aldershott, Java.
Hopedene, Hardy, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 16.
Toyama Maru, Nakamura, Kobe.
Trifels, Feldstedt, Karachi.

July 17.
Chinkoa, Keynes, Calcutta.

LOADING.

July 16.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Alipore for Kobe.
Steamer Kaisho Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Chancer:—The Messrs. Luis Drefuse Co.'s steamer Chancer, arrived in harbour on Monday from Cardiff, with ballast.

S. S. Subadar:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Subadar, arrived in harbour on Monday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Hopedene:—The steamer Hopedene, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of 5,984 tons, coal.

S. S. Toyoma Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Toyama Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Trifels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Trifels, sailed yesterday Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinkoa. will sail today for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 16.

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7 Trifels 3768, Karachi 16-7, L Edwards, Ltd.
8 Chancer, 3629, U. S. A. N F, Louis Dreyfus Co.
9 Toyama Maru 4386, Japan, 16-7, N Y Kaisha.
11 Fusijama 3907, Trieste 17-7, L Triestino.
14 Rauenfels 5207, Bremen 17-7, L Edwards, Ltd.
15 Warfield, 3804, London, 16|7 M M and Co.
17 Takliwa, 3742, S & E Africa (Durban) 25-7 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

Varela, 1926, Burma, 19-7, M M & Co.
5 Skuld 649, Bangkok 18-7, F F Campbell.
6 Sophie Marie, 677, M. Coast, N F, Merchant S N Co.
8 Chinkoa, 3295, Calcutta, 17-7, M M & Co.
9 Barpeta, 1892, Burma, 18-7, M M and Co.
10|11 Kioto 2030, Bhavnagar 18-7, J Finlay and Co.
12/13 Nagina 4090, Rangoon 18-7, M M & Co.
15 Indira 278, M'Coast, 16-7, Malabar S Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Brazil Maru, 4260, N F, 18-7, O S Kaisha.
B Subadar 3397, Rangoon, N F, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Rajput, 3391, Calcutta, 19-7, T Morrison and Co.
D|E Victoria Marie 882, M'Coast 17-7, Merchant S N Co.
K Varsova 1955, Busrah, N F M M and Co.

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Corfu 26|7, P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver 2|8, P & O S N Co.

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Mundra 24|7, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

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C|o Christchurch 22|7, K N Co.
Clan Macinnese 24|7, J F Co.
C|o Corinth 30|7, K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

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Wartenfels 27|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 18|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 23|7 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Monroe 26|7 F F Campbell and Co.
C|o Birmingram 20|7, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Auckland 28|7, F F Campbell Co.
President Vankuran, 918, F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 2318, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Keisho Maru 17-7, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 27/7 O S Kaisha.
Teijin Maru 29/7, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/7 N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 18/7, N F Karachi.
Bhutan 8|7, P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 21|7 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 4|8, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya, 28|7, M M and Co.
Taiyea, 11|8 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Mooltan 21|7, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 28|7 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield, 16|7, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C/o Shanghai, 21/7, J F Co.
Elysia, N F, G T Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Chancer, N F L Dreyfuse & Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ranenfels, 17-7, L Edwards, Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Brazil Maru, N F O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 18|7 N Y Kaisha.
Kaisho Maru, N F O S Kaisha.
Alipore, N F, P & O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Chinkoa, 17-7, M M & Co.
Rajput, N F T M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta 18-7, M M and Co.
Varela, 19|7, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Subadar, N F, T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK

Skuld 17-7, F F Campbell.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Rampura (boats) 14-7-34.

EXPORTS.

July 16.

S S Warfield for London:—260 bags Turmeric M Bhuta and Co.

For Hull:—1370 bags Castor seed, Cotton Agents Ltd; 800 bags Castor seed, A H Diab.

S S C/Shanghai for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co; 110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 875 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.

For Liverpool:—17 bales wool raw, D Sassoon and Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—134 bags Henna Leaves, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Ranenfels for Hamburg:—76 bales Hemp, M G A Nissim and Co; 1,600 bales Groundnut cakes K Devchand and Co; 50 drums Castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co.

For Antwerp:—119 bags mustard seed, F Gokalchand; 500 bags Capri oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 1696 bags groundnut cakes, M Hoosein and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—312 bags mustard seed, T S Thadani and Sons.

S S Fusiyama for Venice:—651 bags, Groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Alexandretta:—43 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Skuld for Philadelphia:—40 bales wool raw and 58 bales goat skins, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Brazil Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 222 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

July 16.

S S Trifels, Agents L. Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—93 cks chemicals, 150 cases iron ware, 120 cases kang grain, 11 cases motors, 55 cases camphor, 109 cases Films, 200 cases chairs, 142 cases medicine, 168 cases tubes, 86 cases colour, 123 cases lamps, 290 cases clovestenes, 50 cases tin ware, 91 drums dyes, 374 drums whale oil, 150 cases slates, 480 pces Aspenlog 69 cases Anchors, 152 cases E'ware, 145 cases paper, 122 cases mill boards, 153 cases tiles, 319 cases Sewing machinery, 525 b'dles Y M sheets, 400 b'dles Squares, 311 b'dles copper sheets.

From Bremen:—201 cases paper, 125 cases plywood, 47 cases Amorees, 75 cases tartary, 106 cases tubes, 234 b'dles copper sheets, 39 cases Umbrella goods, 37 cases machinery, 100 cases Barytes, 55 cases flanges, 260 cases Glassware, 80 cases motor covers, 40 cases colour, 106 cases Hinges, 80 cks chemicals.

From Antwerp:—70 bags chicory, 140 bags Farina, 55 cases Brandy, 760 cases Beer, 100 cases Caraway Seeds, 38 cases paper, 97 cases screws, 145 cases window glass, 101 cases wire, 1,112 cases Bolts & Nuts, 340 cases Whiting, 200 cases Starch, 120 cases plywood, 200 cases vegetable products, 50 cases nails, 87 cases tiles, 5,115 b'dles steel bars, 7,479 b'dles steel hoops, 301 cases steel sheets, 260 cases steel Angles, 202 cases steel plates, 420 cases steel Joists, 267 cases steel tees, 62 cases copper sheets, 1,608 bags chemicals, 630 drums dyes paste, 2,700 drums dyes dry.

From Port Said:—928 bags soda ash, 1,028 bags sugar, 50 bales cotton, 15 drums Lub oil.

From Port Sudan:—2,416 bales cotton.

S S Kioto, Agents J. Finlay and Co. from Hull:—29 cases alum, 35 cases distemper, 180 cases blue 141 cases colour, 84 cases machinery, 650 drums Linseed oil, 43 drums Varnish, 1,690 drums paint, 187 b'dles plates, 697 b'dles bars, 220 b'dles angles, 253 cases metal, polish.

1.1 DEGREE ABOVE NORMAL

City's Maximum Temperature On Monday Morning

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.14 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees (1.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (0.3 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 percent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m.: WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours: 191 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours: 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10): 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours: 0.15 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.32 inches.

Total rainfall during the year: 34.81 inches.

Weather Remarks: Rain and squally.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 16.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 16-7-34: Colaba Point 0.15"; Fort 0.60"; J J Hospital 0.17"; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.26".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 34.77; Fort 40.42; J J Hospital 39.51; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 39.94.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 33.08; Fort 39.62; J J Hospital 38.76.

Total for the corresponding period of 1933: Colaba Point 14.02; Fort 21.57; J J Hospital 18.32; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 18.39.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, July 16.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Thanksgiving Day was observed in Poona and Cantonment on Sunday evening. Meeting were held when local leaders spoke euologising the futility and danger of resorting to violent methods.

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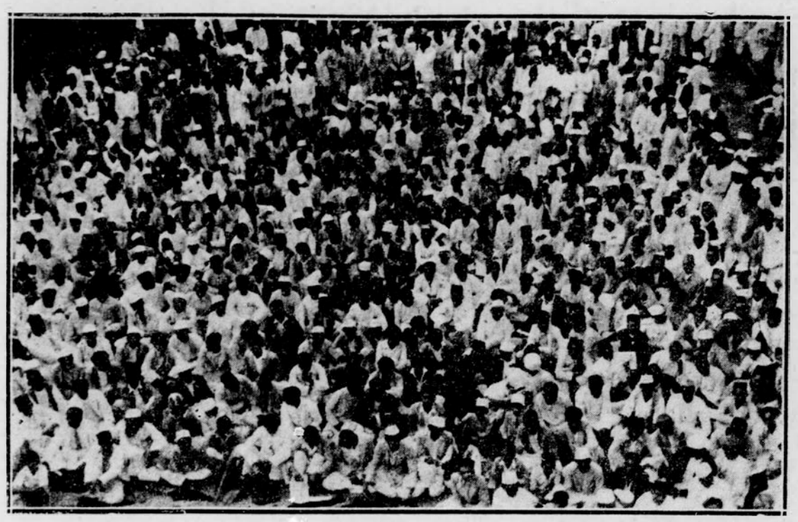

In connection with the All-India Thanksgiving Day, a public meeting was held on Sunday evening at the Congress House, Mrs. Naidu presiding, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made his first public utterance (after his release) regarding the present situation. A view of the large gathering

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION ON PART OF PUBLIC AND MERCHANTS

Appeal Of Swadeshi Market Committee To Adhere To Vow Of Swadeshi & Advance Swadeshi Cause

The following is the Biennial Report of Swadeshi Market Committee:—

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

This institution—the Swadeshi Market was founded in 1931—that ever to be remembered year when in every nook and corner of the country the slogan of Swadeshi was being preached.

One of the main objects of the establishment of this Market was to make available to the consumers bent upon having swadeshi, a central place, right in the heart of the city, where they can buy every swadeshi requirement. Another aim was to make constructive efforts to organise a central place of supply like a market in order to give the customers an idea of swadeshi articles.

The consumer blames the shopkeeper and sometimes suspects him of palming off non-swadeshi as swadeshi. The shopkeeper anxious to stock genuine swadeshi goods blames the consumer whose demands have become limited, and protests that from a business point of view he cannot continue to sit for long by stocking only swadeshi goods when public patronage is refused to him. In between these two is the swadeshi propagnadist. He has to bank a good deal upon his optimism. The difficulties in his way are so great that his position indeed becomes pitiable.

REPORT OF TWO YEARS OF WORK.

In the beginning of the second year of this Market, i.e., in the month of February 1932, there were more than 175 shops; but this number went on decreasing and it was about 140 in the last month of the third year, i.e., in November 1933. About 50 per cent of the shops belong to textiles—silk, woollen, cotton, jari, ready-made clothes, and hosiery, while the remaining shops are divided unequally between cutlery, glassware, enamel, gold and silver—wares and jewellery, soap and toilet requisites, medicines, toys, kindergarten articles, stationery, boots, shoes and other leather and canvass goods, provision and confectionery, curios, cookers, tri-cycles and perambulators, furniture, harmoniums, etc.

COMMITTEE'S VIEW POINTS

The following points of view have been steadily kept in mind by the Committee in the conduct of its work.

(1) To insist upon only genuine Swadesni goods being sold in the Market.

(2) To secure from the merchants the adoption of reasonable rates in selling their goods.

(3) To take such steps as will popularise swadeshi and inspire public confidence in the Swadeshi Market as an institution for the sale of genuine swadeshi articles.

(4) To take into account all complaints registered in the complaint book kept in the Committee's office or found in the complaint box kept in the Chowk for the purpose and dispose them of promptly.

(5) To gather information about various swadeshi manufactures and to make it available to swadeshi stores and the public.

SWADESHI MARKET MUSEUM.

With a view to carry on work on these lines the Committee felt the need of having its own weekly and a permanent swadeshi museum. But on account of the big communal riot and the arrest of Smt. Lilavati Munshi and the staff, the idea of starting a weekly was dropped, while the Museum also could only be opened as late as 30th September 1933. The opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Market Museum was performed by Smt. Sarojini Naidu.

The Museum was started with exhibits of about 75 manufacturers, but in course of time it made steady progress and to-day there are about 106 manufacturers participating in this Museum. Various Indian manufacturers are represented therein, but still a number of varieties remain unexhibited. Though the exhibition charges are very moderate, and all facilities of displaying the articles and booking and forwarding orders of the exhibits have been afforded to the exhibitors, the Committee cannot but deplore the apathy of the Indian manufacturers which is in no way less responsible for hampering the activities of all swadeshi workers and institutions than the dreadful dumping of cheap Japanese and other foreign stuffs. At this stage the committee thanks Mr. Chandulal S. Shah for his special efforts in organising and conducting this Museum.

SWADESHI EXHIBITIONS.

During these two years more attention was paid towards swadeshi exhibitions held all over the country by the Parsee Swadeshi Bazaar Committee, the Bombay Swadeshi League and other provincial and local sanghs, etc. The merchants of this Market also took a fairly good part in the two swadeshi weeks celebrated by the Bombay Swadeshi League during the first weeks of September 1932 and 1933.

GANDHI WEEK CELEBRATION.

Arrangements were made for continuous spinning, etc., in the Market Chowk during the period of Mahatmaji's epic fast in September 1932 for the removal of untouchability, and the yarn spun during this week was sent to Sabarmati Ashram.

APPEAL FOR CORPORATION

Every effort was made by the Swadeshi Market Committee for the uplift and prosperity of the Swadeshi Market, but that does not mean that we are not conscious of our defects and imperfections. The Swadeshi Market can be changed into a departmental store. It can be made far more attractive and the complaints of unequal rates can be totally removed; but in all these efforts the Committee is badly in need of co-operation of the public and of the merchants.

If the people resolve to purchase all their requirements from the Swadeshi Market and if the merchants stick with entire force to principles of fixed rate and genuine swadeshi then the gradual prosperity of this Market will be seen in a short time. Nothing can be achieved by people who are enthusiastic only in the beginning.

An intelligent man will strain every nerve to accomplish a task once began. If the people and the merchants will strictly adhere to the Vow of Swadeshi taken by them in the year 1930 they can achieve the uplift not only of this Swadeshi Market but of the country as a whole in a short space of time.

THREW VITRIOL AT CREDITOR?

Quarrel Over Loan Ends In Shocking Alleged Outrage

That Shamlal Vasthlal and Amritlal Shamulal, father and son, residing on the ground floor of Muji Masjid Chawl at Pinjrapoli, were responsible for throwing sulphuric acid on the person of Mukund Rai Nandlal, causing injury of the first degree, was the allegation made on Monday by the Police before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

The accused were arrested on Sunday evening by the Maharbowri Police.

It was alleged that the complainant, Mukund Rai had lent a gold ring and a "Tawiz," three-and-a-half months ago to raise a loan of Rs. 8, but yesterday he demanded his ornaments and a quarrel arose. The injuries inflicted on both the accused were said to have been the sequel to this quarrel.

Mr. M. P. Vakil, appearing for the accused, applied for an extension of the bail till July 26, stating that Mukund Rai Nandlal and Jivaram, the complainant were also alleged to have their share in the quarrel. It was further stated that Amritlal, the second accused, had received superficial injuries on the back of his left palm, described to have been caused by a knife.

In considering the bail application, the Magistrate postponed the case and ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 150 each, with one surety of Rs. 50 to be deposited in cash.

WENT TO SEA TO END PAIN

Municipal Clerk Who Could Not Bear Suffering Any Longer

"Suicidal drowning" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held over the body of Pandurang Mahadeo Munjekar, aged 50, on Monday.

Gangaram Vishram, a police constable, stated that on Sunday, at 9 a.m. while he was on duty at French Bridge, a man reported to him that a dead body was floating in the sea behind Charni Road Gardens. He went up to the spot, had the body taken out and took charge of it in the presence of a panch.

Witness also affirmed that there were no marks of violence on the body when he saw it.

Bapu Mahadeo, the next witness said that the deceased was his sister's husband. He lived with the witness at Victoria Bunder, Colaba. The deceased was working as a Birth Registration clerk in the Municipality.

On Saturday last the deceased left home in the morning with a bottle of medicine. He had been suffering from a molady from a long time. As the deceased did not return that day, witness reported to the police.

On Sunday he received information that a dead body was found at the Chowpatty Sea Face. Mahadeo went to the morgue and saw that it was the dead body of his brother-in-law.

WOMAN HACKED TO DEATH

Husband's Alleged Crime

SUSPECT REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

A brutal murder was committed at 2-15 p.m. on Sunday near the Saitan Chowki junction, Madhaw Bhaug when Dashrath Ramchandra More, the suspect is alleged to have stabbed to death his young wife, Hiravathibai.

More and his wife, it was stated, drove in a Victoria towards the Saitan Chowki Station, and when they approached the spot, More asked the driver to halt. The driver thereupon stopped. Then all of a sudden, More, it is alleged, started stabbing his wife with a dagger.

Hiravathibai ran for life out of the vehicle, but the suspect chased her and stabbed her to death.

The suspect was arrested on the spot by P. C. No. 1478/F and the dagger was seized.

Father's Story.

Ganpat Ramchandra Sawant, a cap-maker, living at Madhav Bhag, stated that the deceased was his daughter and was married to More about six weeks ago at Baroda. Witness said that More was a resident of Baroda and earned his living as a wall-boring contractor.

About a fortnight after the marriage, the newly-married couple came to Bombay and remained in witness's house. "During that time," witness remarked, "the husband complained to me that the deceased was disinclined to live with him and that she wanted to go to the man to whom she had been engaged to be married prior to her marriage with him."

Sawant further stated that the deceased had been engaged to be married to one Bhalchandra Tukaram, a motor-driver. But as he was considered to be a person of unsuitable character, the engagement was broken off and the deceased was given in marriage to More.

Expected Husband But Police Came.

The father also said that about four or five days back, More came to his house alone and said that he had come to Bombay with his wife. He had then remarked that his wife was conducting herself very well. On the morning of the day of murder, More came to witness and told him that he would again see him in the evening.

At 4 p.m. the same day police came to his place and informed him that his daughter had been murdered. He went to the morgue and identified the body as his daughter's.

Anonymous Letter

Sawant also said that while the married pair were staying with him in Bombay two weeks after the marriage, the suspect had complained that he had received an anonymous letter threatening him with death for marrying a girl who had been betrothed to another.

Wanted To Return

On the 5th July 1934, witness received a telegram from suspect to the effect that the police had arrested his wife. Witness went to Baroda. The deceased was in the suspect's house. The suspect, the deceased and the witness had then gone to the Police Station and there witness was told that the deceased had gone to the Police and asked them to pay her railway fare as she wanted to return to Bombay.

The Victoria driver narrated to the jury the story of murder of the deceased.

Police Constable's Story

Govind Hari, the Police Constable deposed to the effect that while he was biking along Bhowani Shanker Road towards Mahim, he saw at the junction of Gokhale Road a large crowd.

The suspect was shouting aloud and jumping and a woman was lying on the road. The man had the dagger in his hand. Witness got down and went to the spot and beheld the man with his foot planted on deceased's back. He stabbed her four times. After a scuffle witness arrested the man and took him to the De Lisle Road Police Station. On his way he told a police constable to take the deceased to the Hospital.

Jury's Verdict.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to "homicidal stab wounds inflicted by means of a dagger by the suspect More." They also added a rider that the suspect should be prosecuted for murder.

Later on, Dahsrat Ramchandra More was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on a charge of murdering his young wife, Hiravati Devi. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded for a period of ten days, pending further police inquiries.

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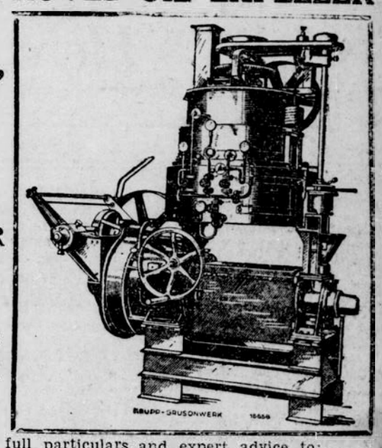
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MAHARAJA MILL IN LIQUIDATION

BARODA, July 16.

After protracted period of 6 to 7 months, the Maharaja Mill has been ordered to be put into liquidation by the City Judge Mr. Sahebzada on an application filed by a creditor to do so because of the general inability to pay debts. The question came before the Court very recently.

The Mill had suspended business and stopped all payments from December 1,1933.—United Press.

PEARL MILLS SOLD FOR Rs. 13 LAKHS

Purchased By Mr. Amarsi Damoder

The Pearl Mills, one of the group of Mills managed by Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, has been sold to Mr. Amarsi Damoder for Rs. 13,01,000 by the Liquidator. This is the net price at which the Mill has been sold, as the purchaser has agreed to pay for all the costs arising from the sale.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

W. I. F. A. IN PEEVISH MOOD

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Hockey

At long last the Western India Football Association who are still the Controlling Body for Hockey in this part of India, have found time to get away from the unhappy mess they have placed themselves in about which I shall write in a subsequent article, and consider the memorandum circulated by the Hon. Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation in connection with the Australian Tour. After expressing their agreement with the conclusion reached by the Secretary of the Federation, namely, "that the Federation with its slender means cannot at the present moment undertake the burden of the Tour unaided," the W.I.F.A. Council went on to opine that in view of the impossibility of obtaining better terms from Australia, the invitation should not be accepted.

W.I.F.A. AS CHAMPION

The Bosses of the W.I.F.A. were not satisfied with the unhelpful attitude they had taken up. They went further to put on the mantle of the Champion of the rights of the Federation. And they gave full vent to their outraged feelings. They declaimed that for a petty consideration of Rs. 12,000 in cash the Secretary of the Federation was out to sell or pawn its rights, namely:

(1) to undertake the Tour;
(2) to appoint the Manager, the Captain, and three of the fourteen players;
(3) generally to usurp temporarily to coak and label of the Federation.

I.H.F. SECRETARY AS SCAPE-GOAT

What a horror! What a Sacrilege! Fancy the Secretary who should be the protector and defender of the rights of the Federation—unto death,—is out to barter away or pawn them! And that too, after the last year's experience of Mr. Hayman, the then President of the Federation, in connection with the proposed tour to Germany.

BOTTOMLESS ARGUMENTS

But wait a moment. Is the proposal of the Secretary so despicable as it is painted by the W.I.F.A.? Is he really the "Villian of the piece" as he is made out to be, I should like you to consider with me the proposal of Mr. Behoan Doctor over again, before you give the final verdict. The Doctor found that the Federation was in a sad plight financially. Some means had to be found to strengthen that position. The invitation of the Australian Association was hanging fire of nearly three years. He thought by delegating some of the powers of the Federation to an affiliated Association he could not only replenish his lean exchequer by a respectable sum but also bring off long pending tour and thereby advance India's prestige in the outside world. There could be no question of usurpation of Federation's rights when they were sought to be delegated to a subordinate body.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY

As it is, the majority of the affiliated Associations has turned down the Secretary's proposal, whereby the Federation has lost an excellent opportunity of rehabilitating its financial position. The Bengal Association has gained by it. That apart, I honestly feel that the W.I.F.A. Council, unlike the other dissentient Associations, brought into play a good deal of personal feelings in the consideration of the question. The fact is that they feel very sorely at the deprivation of their privilege to conduct Hockey affairs in Bombay.

A NEW ASSOCIATION IN THE OFFING.

I have learnt on very good authority that a New Hockey Association has already taken shape. Rules have been framed by a Sub-Committee and they are awaiting the approval of the Constituent body. I understand that the framers have to make the Executive Committee as representative and at the same time as easily mobile as possible. I am also told that it will not be very difficult to secure a suitable ground in a more easily accessible place than the Cooperage. These are all good portends. But how long are the promoters going to take to bring this body into being. The public have waited long in patience. It is time they expedited matters.

Cricket

MR. POLISHWALLA'S LATEST BOOK

Mr. P. N. Polishwalla needs no introduction to the cricketing public on this side of India as a compiler of records of Indian Cricket. In his long journalistic career of 30 years, he has compiled and published no less than 18 books. The latest issue is "All-India Cricket Annual 1930" (Special Souvenir Edition,) priced at Rs. 3. Joined together with the 1933 Annual, this book furnishes records which no other publication in India provides. It is simply a mine of information. I wish Mr. Polishwalla had kept the price a little lower—not that the book is not worth it, but that few people in India can afford it. However, I wish his enterprise all success.

DIFFICULTIES OF JOURNALISTIC VENTURES

Mr. Polishwalla has been kind enough to request me to restart my fortnightly "The Sportsman." I wish I could. But my last experience does not encourage me to rush into the venture again. While the Indian sportsmen—I mean the vast majority of them—have yet to create a taste for reading, the Indian manufacturers of sporting goods have to realise that they have to advertise and pay for it, before they can expect to oust the foreign manufacturers from the market. It does not pay only to manufacture. You have to advertise your products and well too. Owing to the wave of nationalism in the country, the Indian manufacturers have a splendid opportunity to capture the market. Will they realise it soon?

CHANGE OF CRICKET SEASON

I am glad to note that Mr. Polishwalla is strongly in favour of changing the Cricket Season. He suggests that the Season should commence from 15th August and end on 31st January, with October off. I fear that would be too long a season. Besides, it will clash with the Tennis Season which is from 15th December to 28th February. Cricket Season therefore should end before this. I wonder when our Cricket authorities will see the futility of their time-worn custom and realise the need for a more sensible and useful change.

AN UMPIRE'S ASSOCIATION NEEDED

There is another point in Mr. Polishwalla's book with which I am wholeheartedly in accord. It is the need for a well-organised Umpires' Association. It is really a wonder that despite the great advancement of the game here, we are still lacking such a body. Now that Cricket is being placed on a properly organised footing, I trust this important aspect will not go unattended.

LEAGUE BUDGET GROWS THINNER

1935 Figure 10 p.c. Below That For 1934, Which Was 10 p.c. Less Than Its Predecessor

The League's budget for 1935 will total 30,827,805 gold francs, if the September Assembly approves the figures now set by the supervisory committee. The budget is 10 per cent less than the present one, which also is 10 per cent. less than its predecessor, says the Geneva correspondent of the "New York Times."

This steady reduction continues owing to the failure or tardiness of an increasing number of League members, mainly in Latin America, to pay their contributions, and to the unwillingness of most of the other members to increase expenditure now for peace or international co-operation. Some of them, notably England and Italy, are even demanding a reduction in this outlay and are expected to lead an attempt in the Assembly to cut down the supervisory committee's figures.

The budget figures cover the total expense not only of the League, International Labour Office and World Court, but also for the completion of the monumental new League palace, which the Assembly is expected to enter in 1935. Except for its Rockefeller library it has been financed entirely out of the League's ordinary budgets.

The supervisory committee examined the final budget accounts for 1933 and found the League had again avoided a treasury deficit, thus maintaining its record through another year of depression. Its chairman, Stefan Ossusky, Czech Minister to Paris, and formerly a lawyer in Chicago, attributes this "unique" record, which has been made without reduction of salaries or serious reduction of staff since the depression and despite heavy losses on dollar and pound depreciation, to forethought in building up reserves in prosperous times and to rigid economies in other fields.

The financial policy of the committee, Mr. Ossusky explains, is to keep the permanent organization and staff of the League together at any cost in economies in other directions, for the maintenance of a living nucleus of internationalism is judged the most essential thing for the League.

Cancellation Of Hawkers' Licenses

Question Referred To Standing Committee

By an overwhelming majority, the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed the resolution of Mr. Sunderdas Morarji on Monday, requesting the Municipal Commissioner to report to the Corporation the nature of the Municipal service rendered to the H.O.H. Fete and Exhibition.

The occasion was utilised by several Corporators to discuss the success or the failure of the "Fete."

Some Boman Behram who was somewhat excited remarked in the course of his speech, "It is not for a venomous few to judge whether the Fete was a success or not. I leave it to the public at large and posterity to pass its judgment."

The Corporation also discussed the question of the hawkers in the City and the postponement of the proposed cancellation of the licences of some hawkers, pending the report of the Works Committee. In the course of discussion, Mr. K.F. Nariman said: "In an Industrial and busy city like Bombay, one has to put up with certain inevitable and necessary nuisances. Those who cannot do that, should go and live in an Ashram."

BELLASIS ROAD DISPENSARY.

At the outset, the Mayor called upon Dr. J. A. Collaco, to move his resolution regarding the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee's Report on the Dispensary at Bellasis Road.

Dr. Collaco moved that the Report of the Municipal Commissioner on the question of the desirability and feasibility of conducting the Municipal Venereal Diseases Dispensary at Bellasis Road by employing Honorary Medical Staff in place of the stipendiary one be adopted.

Mr. B. G. Parelker moved an amendment that Honorary Medical Officers should be appointed at the Dispensary.

Messrs. Mohanlal Desai and K. F. Nariman opposed the amendment.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

FIRE BRIGADE INDIANISATION.

Mr. Goregaoker next moved a resolution regarding the Indianisation of the City Fire Brigade and the question of sending an Indian to England for training. The resolution was for recording the views of the Municipal Commissioner on the question.

The Commissioner in his report on the question says that Indianisation of the Fire Brigade has been going on steadily for some years past, with the result that about 50 per cent. of the Station Officers are now Indians, but none of these officers have so far shown promise of further promotion. The Commissioner, however thinks that, as more vacancies are filled up by Indians in future, it would be possible to find suitable men who could be encouraged to aspire for the highest post in the Brigade. As regards the question of deputing an Indian to England for training, he does not think that the proposal should be entertained. He thinks that the training under the existing Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade together with adequate practical experience, should be sufficient for promotion to the Chief Officer's post.

After several speakers had spoken on the resolution, it was put to vote and carried.

HAWKERS' LICENCES.

Dr. J. N. Choksey, then moved the following resolution:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the fact that the question of the hawkers' licences is before the Works Committee and he be informed that in the opinion of the Corporation, it would be advisable to defer the proposed cancellation of licences, pending receipt of the Committee's Report."

2. "That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Police Commissioner."

The mover in the course of his speech said that the Municipal Commissioner had suddenly decided to cancel the licences of nearly 300 hawkers, who were depending on this trade for their livelihood. This cancellation would mean a loss of Rs. 21,000 for the Corporation which amount, it could ill-afford to lose.

Dr. Collaco in supporting the mover of the resolution said that if the Hawker problem was not solved by the Corporation, then all the hawkers, whose licences have been cancelled would be beggars to-morrow, and the Corporation would have to solve the beggar problem.

NARIMAN'S SUPPORT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in supporting Dr. Choksey said that in an industrial and busy city like Bombay, people would have to put up with certain inevitable but necessary nuisances. Those who could not put up with such nuisances should go out of Bombay and live in an Ashram. The hawkers had been supplying to a very large section of the population the daily necessities. The speaker wanted that the hawkers should be allowed to carry on their trade but he agreed that they should be controlled and regulated. But if their licences were cancelled, the unemployed in the city would increase. Many of them would be beggars, and who knows how many of them would be thieves.

Miss Maniben Kara also supported the motion of Dr. Choksey and said that it was deplorable that it should have been decided to cancel the licences of so many hawkers within a few days of the Corporation resolution regarding the unemployed in the City. She said that if licences were cancelled at this rate, the day would not be far off, when the hawkers would decide to carry on trade without licence.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEW.

The Commissioner said that the Corporation did not lose Rs. 21,000 as had been suggested by Dr. Choksey, as many of the hawkers had agreed to carry on their business in the bye-lanes, and their licences will be retained. The Commissioner suggested that the hawkers should go and occupy places inside the Municipal markets, which were not giving the Corporation the revenue it expected.

TEMPLE OF DEVIL.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who opposed the resolution said that in places like Bhuleshwar and Null Bazar, the hawkers occupied most of the space on the Road. At Bhuleshwar, ladies, who wanted to go to the temple did not get enough space to walk, as the whole street had been occupied by the hawkers.

Dr. Choksey: Which temple do you go to?

Mr. Tairsee: I go to the temple of the Devil.

Dr. Choksey: That is where you belong to.

Continuing Mr. Tairsee said that if the hawker nuisance was allowed to continue, it would be doing harm to the trade of the city.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Sir Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Standing Committee, which was passed.

H. O. H. FETE.

The following resolution regarding the H. O. H. Fete and Corporation was moved by Mr. Sunderdas Morarji:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report at an early date the nature of municipal services rendered to the H. O. H. Fete and exhibition through the Health Engineering, Water, Fire Brigade and Garden departments, the extent to which the same were rendered either free of charge or otherwise and about the number of Municipal officers and servants from various departments who had worked either whole time or part time to make it a success."

The mover said that, he asked for the above information in the interest of the public, as he was anxious to know what the Municipality had contributed towards the success of the H. O. H. Fete.

Mr. Hirjebehedin seconded the resolution.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposing the motion, said that there was a motive behind the resolution. It was done according to the speaker, with a view to ridicule Sir Boman-Behram, an ex-Mayor of the Corporation and Chairman of the Fete Committee.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Dr. Colaco supported the motion.

Mr. Griffiths opposed the motion.

Sir Boman-Behram said that the Fete authorities paid for everything that was received from the Corporation. Even water was paid for at the rate at which it was supplied to the public. The Municipal services were also paid for.

Continuing, he said that he did not care for the judgment of

(Continued in Col. 5).

WAS CARNERA ROBBED OF TITLE?

Boxing Critics Say Italian Won Nine Rounds

I have just seen the Carnera-Baer world title fight film.

Every boxing critic in London who has seen the film is bewildered by the decision which gave Baer the title says Frank Waters in "The Sunday Express".

Baer won the first and the eleventh rounds.

Otherwise he gained scarcely a point.

Nine rounds Carnera won by clean, decisive boxing.

For nine rounds his mechanical piston-like left knocked the conceit off Baer's face.

But although Carnera outboxed his opponent and hit him whenever he wanted to, he did not seem to hurt him.

NEVER RUFFLED.

Carnera's blows never ruffled Baer's hair, though he appeared to have opportunity enough to knock him out in every round.

The announcer began the extraordinary fight in an extraordinary way. He introduced Baer as "The Californian Adonis, on whom we all pin our faith to bring back the championship of the world."

He certainly did under some strange American boxing laws.

In the film Carnera never seemed down for more than three seconds, and twice when he was down the film shows he was attacked and hit by Bear. How Baer escaped disqualification for this is incomprehensible.

At least a dozen times Baer pummelled Carnera below the belt.

The referee took no notice.

How, then, did Carnera lose?

He fell heavily in the first round and hurt his ankle. All through the subsequent rounds he was obviously lame. Despite that he completely outclassed Baer without hurting him.

That is strange when one considers what he did to Sharkey, when his boxing was incomparably inferior.

If you see this film, and you know anything about boxing, you will form the opinion that Baer did not beat Carnera, and never will beat him, even if he waits to grow as big as Primo.

Poor Primo! He always seems to get the raw end of the deal.

"Dog Eating Dog"

News Agents' Conference Denounces Orgy Of "Free Gift" Schemes Devised By British Press Magnates

An emergency resolution protesting against newspaper book gift schemes was adopted unanimously at the annual conference of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers, and Stationers at Skegness in mail week.

The resolution strongly protested against schemes whereby readers could obtain books at prices much below the recognised economic level. "We claim that the experience of the past year is that this orgy of book gifts, while militating adversely against the interests of the legitimate bookselling trade, does not stabilise circulation," the resolution continued.

Mr. W. T. Ace moving the resolution, said that some newspaper companies began this crazy idea thinking that free gifts would increase their circulation on a permanent basis. "Others followed in the mad competition to increase their circulation on a false foundation—an orgy of free gifts flooded the country.

"They drained their financial resources to the extent of over one million pounds," he added. "Money that they had squandered in sordid and foolhardy competition which the public did not want should have been given to the newsagents, who year in and year out consolidate their true circulation."

Mr. W. Wyatt said that he came from a city where an independent newspaper had been fighting the millionaire's purse for two years. These gift scheme were not an expression of benevolence but merely a desire to create a monopoly and to crush the independent journal. A free and independent press was vital to the maintenance of the federation.

"DOG EATING DOG"

The General Secretary (Mr. Alexander Maclaren) said that dog was eating dog. The dog in the newspaper trade was eating the dog in the newsagents' trade. Lord Camrose had said that these gift schemes, which had cost £1,000,000 a year, had almost no effect on permanent circulation.

Mr. Maclaren announced that a conference between the Federation an other organisations affected was to be held shortly in London to focus the attention of the entire book-distributing trade on this menace. "We stand above everything else, for an independent and free press," he said. "Let us strike a blow for independence and freedom and against this stupid and treacherous method of getting circulation."

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

FREE NEWSPAPERS

The question of free newspapers was discussed when a resolution was carried which deprecated the increasing number of such newspapers being published in all parts of the country. The motion continued: "Realising that this menace is directed against the whole economic structure of the newspaper industry, the conference instructs all members to have nothing to do with the distribution of these free newspapers."

All branches were instructed to get into touch with local chambers of trade and of commerce with a view to getting advertisers and other to refrain from supporting these papers.

Mr. M. M. Henderson, president-elect, advised members stubbornly to refuse to handle these papers.

The general secretary produced a number of free papers, one of which, the "Popular Pictorial" was, he said, published by the National Government and given away to schoolchildren. This resolution was not a defence of the great national newspapers but of all local weekly and suburban newspapers published in this country, which filled so important a part in our social and local life.

The question of summer numbers of magazines being sold in spring and Friday papers on the previous Wednesday was discussed when the conference considered a resolution to instruct whole-salers to withhold periodicals until the actual day of sale.

A delegate said that unless steps were taken to stop this early selling papers would soon be on sale not the previous day but the previous week, and then chaos would follow.

The resolution was withdrawn on the understanding that the whole matter should be discussed by a joint conciliation board.

MYSTERY OF KITCHENER'S END

"German Secret Service Agents Were On Board Hampshire"

An amazing and almost incredible tale of how two German secret service agents disguised as sailors sank H. M. S. Hampshire June 5, 1916, in the Orkneys when Earl Kitchener was drowned, was related by Captain Borkowski of the Polish liner Kosciuszko when his ship arrived at Halifax on June 21, says the Ottawa correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune."

Borkowski told how, according to a story told him by a German submarine commander, two agents who volunteered for the task which meant certain death made their way to Scotland by means of stolen passports. They then killed two of the Hampshire's crew and managed to get aboard the vessel and then in some unexplained manner they reached and exploded the ship's magazine.

Borkowski seemed reluctant to discuss the matter further beyond a mere recital of the tale. He was not able to explain how it happened that two strangers coming aboard a naval vessel would not immediately be exposed by other members of the crew nor did he attach any credit to the generally accepted belief that the ship was sunk by a floating mine.

Calcutta.—A six-chambered self-ejecting revolver (455 bore) and some live cartridges were recovered from the possession of one Jagjiban Pande in front of the Alfred Theatre on Sunday night.—United Press.

Siliguri.—An earthquake tremor of moderate intensity lasting for 20 seconds was felt here on Sunday at 7-34 a.m.—United Press.

Pan-Hindu Restaurant At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, July 15.

The Pan-Hindu Restaurant at Ratnagiri, started here a year ago, was the only institution of its kind throughout Maharashtra. It was open to all castes without any distinction. It had to be closed for a few months owing to the plague epidemic raging in the city.

The promoters have opened it now and a striking feature about it is that the manager who was a Brahmin is now, replaced by Mr. Bablyaji Ayrekar, a Mahar, an ex-member of the Ratnagiri School Board, who is in the charge of the Restaurant.—A. P.

Mymensingh.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here about 8-30 a.m. on Sunday. No damage has been reported.

(Continued from col. 7).

a venomous few about the success or failure of the Fete. He left it to the public at large and posterity to judge about it.

NARIMAN WANTS INFORMATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, supported the motion of Mr. Sunderdas and said that it was a very innocent resolution. As for the judgment about the success or failure of the Fete, the public had passed their judgment. He wanted to know from the Chairman of the Fete Committee, if there was item in his account books as to how much the Fete spent for the initial expenditure of laying pipes inside the Fete. Mr. Nariman, said that he had information that nothing was paid to the Corporation, although the initial work was done by them, which would have cost the Fete Rs. 20,000. He also stated that the credit due to Architectural and Engineering Department of the Corporation for the splendid work done by them for the Fete was not recognised and ungratefully ignored.

PAID FOR.

The Commissioner, after looking at the reports, stated that the reports from the Engineering Department and the Hydraulic Engineer showed that the services rendered by their department to the Fete were paid for.

Asked if there was any mention about the initial laying out of the water pipes, the Commissioner said that there was no mention about it.

The resolution was put to vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

The Corporation, then adjourned to Thursday.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 6 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 5 1353
Parsi: Behmon 13, 1303
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h 19m.
Highwater: 2-54; 15-04
Low-water: 8-27; 21-29

Rotary Club of Bombay: Rotarian A.S. Trollip, on "Accidents and Dividents," Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 18.

Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch), public lecture: "What has Christianity to Say to the Agnostic," by Rev. James Kellock, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Rd., 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Cathay" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Ramchandraji will deliver a public lecture on "Upanishad" at Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss N. K. Davis, will deliver a lecture on 'Juvenile Delinquency and Probation System."

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay Branch, a mass meeting of the workers will be held at the Napoo Hall, Matunga at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Wednesday) when Messrs. Khedigikar, Jhabvala, Pathak, Chandhary, Bhuskute and Inamdar will speak on the Eighth Half-Yearly Meeting between the Railway Board and A. I. R. Federation and Bhusaval Conference and Workers' Duty.

S. T. C LECTURES.

A Course of Lectures for the benefit of candidates preparing for the S. T. C. Exam. will be given in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing on Friday 20th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

S S Clan Mackenzie arrived at Suez on the evening of Friday July 13.

S S Clan Macphee left Liverpool on the morning of Saturday July 14.

The O S K steamer "Taijin Maru" left Singapore on July 16 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 28 via Colombo and Tuticorin.

The O S K steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore on July 15 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 28 via Penang and Colombo.

The O S K steamer "Hokushin Maru" left Moji on July 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 8 via usual ports.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer "Cathay" with the mails from London of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

The "Cathay" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 p.m. the same day.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT VILE PARLE

A meeting of the residents of Vile Parle was held at Vyayam Mandir at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 15th instant.

Swami Anand addressed the meeting In the course of his lecture he narrated some interesting episodes from Mahatma Gandhi's life which meant to demonstrate how high and ennobling his personality is.

The meeting terminated with Mahatmaji's favourite song "Vaishava Rasi."

In response to the request of the Municipal Council, Mattancherry, Cochin State, the Government of Cochin has passed the necessary sanction for the introduction of license for barbers in the Municipal limits, from the beginning of the next year.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Kemel Murder Case" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Sadic Mackee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"After To-night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Ann Vickers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Devil's Brother" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Welcome Danger" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Queen's Affair" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Throne of Delhi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Sinhasan" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan" Time as usual.

EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Ranchandi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yuddha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Time Signal, Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market Rates European Lunch Time Music. 2-0 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club. "Accidents and Dividends." 2-30 p.m. Close Down. 5-30 p.m. Time Signal. A Relay from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Interval. 7 p.m. European Programme. Talk "Sporting Topics." 7-30 p.m. The Dance Hour. Jack Payne and His Band (Gramophone Records) 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin (English.) 9 p.m. Indian Programme Time Signal General News in Hindi and Commercial News 9-30 p.m. Light Music. Instrumental Music. 10-30 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. A topical talk.
7-35 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
8-15 Some Cockney stories
8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
9-00 p.m. Songs and Syncopation.
9-45 pm. The B. B. V. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. A topical talk.
10-50 p.m. Gramophone records.
11-00 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra.

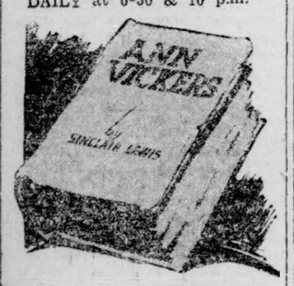
SHRADDHANAND DALITUDDHAR SABHA, DELHI.

A Delhi correspondent writes:—"Under the auspices of the Dalitudhar Sabha, Delhi, a propaganda meeting was held in Kaulbagh on 13th instant, Syt. Ishwardattaji Madharthi presiding, Kavi Chhedilalji and Shrimati Karunadevije Dharma-visharda entertained the audience with charming songs. Then Syt. Medharthiji delivered an instructive speech, in consequence of which some of the audience took a vow to read Sattyarth-prakash daily, which were given to them gratis from the Sabha.

NEW WAKF BILL

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tahaffuz-e-Awkaf-e-Islamia, Bombay in the Anjuman's Hall, Bawla Building on Sunday last, Mr. Syed Yacoob Syed Ahmed presiding to consider the New Wakf Bill issued by the Government for ascertaining public opinion. The Executive Committee of the Anjuman which is a registered body, had aleardy submitted its views to Government in favour of the Bill which is intended to protect Muslim charities from mismanagement, deterioration and transfer as personal properties. Messrs. Fateh Mohamed Haji Ramzan, Syed Munawar M.L.C., Munshi Valiullah, Mohamedali Mirzaali, Tyebbhai M. Mandviwala and Mohamed Niamatullah Khan Soofi explained the provisions of the Bill and emphasised the need and urgency of passing the measure in the best interest of the beneficiaries for whom the Wakfs have been dedicated. The speakers illustrated a number of examples of acts of maladministration on the part of Mutavallies of various trusts and how persons deserving of help from the trusts are denied the same. It was consistently remarked that with effective supervision contemplated by the Bill over the trusts and with powers to the authorities to recover Wakf properties, a new era of prosperity will dawn upon the Mussalmans.

The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.



A Radio Hit with
IRENE DUNNE
Life story of an Independent Woman.

THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SADIE McKEE
Vina Delmar's Great Novel
—SONG HITS—
Also Showing
R. A. F. PAGEANT.

CONVICTED OF PERJURY

Paul And Patole Of Dadar Murder Case Get Deterrent Sentences

Deterrent sentences were passed by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday, on two prosecution witnesses, Issac Evans Patole and Samuel John Paul, who were found guilty of making false statements in the course of judicial proceedings in the Dadar Parsi Colony Murder Case.

Patole was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and Paul to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE EVIDENCE IN MURDER CASE.

The accused were prosecution witnesses in the case in which Henry S. Salve and Shevantibai were charged with the murder of Mrs. Freni Taraporewalla. They gave their evidence before the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, and resiled from those statements when giving their evidence before Mr. Justice Blackwell, who presided over the trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The Advocate-General obtained permission to treat these two witnesses as hostile to the prosecution and cross-examined them. At the end of the trial Mr. Justice Blackwell ordered the prosecution of Patole and Paul on a charge of perjury.

DEFENCE VERSION.

The accused denied the charge and in their defence pleaded that they had been tutored by the police to give false evidence.

JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate held on the evidence before him that the accused were guilty of making false statements in a judicial proceedings and convicted them.

Information has been received in Utmanzai that Sadullah Jan son of Captain Khansahib Qazi and Ataullah Khan, Vakil of Mardan have been ordered to be released. Both of them are detenues in Benares Jail under the State Offenders Act of 1818.—A. P.

POLICE RAIDS IN POONA

Over 200 Persons Taken In Custody

POONA, July 16.

The City police raided over a dozen alleged gambling dens and took over 200 persons into custody.—A. P.

"SWITCH ON" FOR MULAND

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, July 16.

The opening ceremony of lighting the public streets with electricity under the new contract entered into by the Notified Area Committee with the Thana Electric Supply Company, Limited, was performed this evening in the presence of a select gathering at the sub-station at Mulund. Mr. S.S. Naik presided.

Besides private consumers, the Electric Company has undertaken to supply 34 units to the Notified Area Committee at rates, which are reduced by 33 per cent.

The President gave an interesting discourse on the electric lighting system in Switzerland, Mysore and other places and said that it was a necessity.

TRAVANCORE SALES DEPOT OPENED

The Government Sales Depot of the Travancore Government was declared open by Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, on Monday evening.

Mr. N. K. P. Pillai, Director of Industries, Travancore State was present. Prominent among those present were Mrs. Naidu, Sir Pheroze Sethna, the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. G. L' Winterbotham Sir Richard Temple, and the Consuls representing several countries in Bombay.

Manuel Antao a sailor of steam launch "Afonco de Albuquerque" fell in the river, as he lost his balance, while throwing out the ashes of fire. The dead body was found after a search lasting for six days.

Mahatma Congratulated On Providential Escape

'HE HAS CHARMED LIFE'

Thanks-Giving Meeting At Mandvi

The All-India Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the Mandvi Congress Committee on Sunday at a public meeting at Karak Bazar. Mr. Manant Mehta presided and Mr. Nagindas Master, Miss Safia Somji, Mr. Hatimbhai Darbari and others addressed the meeting on the significance of the occasion.

Mr Nagindas Master said that the occasion demanded that serious consideration of their attitude they should take on the mission that Mahatma Gandhi was pursuing to eradicate the evil of untouchability. They should feel thankful that Mahatmaji escaped the dastardly attempt on his life Mr Master believed that Mahatmaji had a charmed life and he would always be protected.

The significance of the occasion was that they should stand by the great leader and see that his mission was carried to a success. He exhorted the people of Mandvi, in conclusion, to do their utmost to make the ensuing session of the Congress a complete success by becoming members of the Reception Committee and by generous contributions

Miss Safia Somji made a fervent appeal to the audience to work for the removal of untouchability and help Gandhiji in the great work he had undertaken. She also appealed to the women to come out in large numbers and help the Congress. He hoped that women would take their rightful place in making the ensuing Congress session a success, even as they had demonstrated their courage and patriotism in the freedom struggle.

After Mr. Hatimbhai and others had spoken, the president moved a resolution condemning the Poona outrage and congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on the providential escape. The resolution was passed unanimously after which the meeting terminated

IN 'F' WARD

In celebration of the All India Thanksgiving Day, a public meeting was held on the Ganesh Maidan, Lal Baugh, on Sunday evening under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee. Mr. D. D. Wadia presided and Messrs. Sangemnerkar Kerkar and other workers of the Ward, addressed the meeting condmning the bomb outrage on Mahatma Gandhi and congratulating him on his providential escape. Mrs. Sonabai Velkar and Miss Leelabai Jayawant sang the prayer song after which the meeting terminated.

Public Meeting At Chembur

Under the auspices of the above Congress Committee a Public meeting of the residents of Chembur was held on 15th July in the Congress Office.

Mr. Mamkrishna Harischandra Chemburker was in the chair when the resolutions were passed condemning the action of throwing bomb at Poona on Mahatma Gandhi and prayers were offered for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi, another resolution was also passed showing sympathy to Mr. L. B. Bhopatker, Prof. Bhagwat and others who were wounded at the same time.

Thanks-Giving Day At Kalyan

The thanksgiving day was observed by the Kalyan Andhras in their Association Hall. Mahatma Gandhi was congratulated on his providential escape in the recent Poona bomb outrage and prayers were offered for his long life to enable him to liberate India from bondage.

MAHATMA CONGRATULATED

NAGPUR, July 16.

A resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his escape from the Poona bomb outrage and wishing him long life was adopted at a public meeting held at Town Hall last night. Seth Foonamchand Ranka presided.—A. P.

MAHATMA AND STATES PEOPLE

Non-Interference Policy Is Harmful

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

The States' People's Association passed a resolution regretting the attitude adopted by Mahatma Gandhi towards the Indian States and affirming that the Indian States were an intergral part of India and the policy of not interfering in their affairs was harmful.—A. P.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

High Court Passes Capital Sentence

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions sentenced Dhondiba Shantu Shinde, a Mahar, to death on the jury finding him guilty of murder by a majority of 6 to 3.

After the Judge's summing-up was over, the foreman of the jury announced that they were divided by 5 to 4. As a verdict with a majority of only one was inconclusive in law, His Lordship asked them to reconsider and arrive at a greater unanimity. Twice again the members of the jury retired and returned with the same verdict.

JURY RECONSIDER.

After some discussion with the judge, the foreman again led the jurors to the retiring room, and returned with the verdict as stated above.

The facts of the case are that on the night of April 3 last, the deceased Swami Yellappa, a dealer in hide was passing through Dharavi bazar when the accused suddenly rushed at him and stabbed him with a knife. Yellappa was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died the same day.

In his dying declaration the deceased stated that he had been assaulted by the accused at the instigation of another man.

The accused was traced from the statement of a woman neighbour of the accused who stated that she had seen him with a knife. The next day, the accused was arrested. He pointed out a well from which the knife was recovered. No motive for the murder was alleged by the prosecution.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN CUSTODY.

While in police custody, the accused went on hunger-strike, and had already fasted 23 days at the time of his committal to the Sessions on June 6. But subsequently, he had agreed to take a milk diet. The accused explained that he had taken a vow not to take any food till he had performed a certain religious ceremony. The police offered all facilities in jail to perform the ceremony, but the accused said he would perform it after the trial was over.

He was then offered bail with a cash deposit of Rs. 300, but this he could not furnish. During his trial at the Sessions Court, the accused was in a very weak state of health on account of his scanty diet, and was allowed to sleep on a bench on the dock.

Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mathalon for the defence.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GAUD SARASWATS

Loan Scholarships of Rs. 3,000 each have been awarded by the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha Goud Saraswat Brahaman Foreign Education Society to Mr. A. R. Kamat for Mathematics and I.C.S. Examination in London and to Mr. M. S. Gharse for Electrical Engineering and Wireless Technology in Manchester.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	15 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H M
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No 20 Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

INTEGRAL PART OF POLITICAL INDIA

Indian States People Criticise Mahatma's View

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples Conference held in its Office in Bombay on Saturday last the following resolutions were adopted:—

QUESTION OF STATES PEOPLE

This Committee has seen the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Kelkar and Mahatma Gandhi and after giving it its most carcful consideration has come to the conclusion:

(I) That Mahatmaji's view of the constitutional and legal position of the States is incorrect. (II) That the States are an integral part of the political India, as envisaged in the constitution of the Indian National Congress. (III) That it is the constitutional duty of the Indian National Congress apart from its moral obligation, to render effective help to the people of the States, in their endeavours to secure freedom for themselves. (IV) (a) That this Committee is of opinion that the safeguarding of the interests of the people of the States should be one of the essential conditions to secure the consent of the Congress to any constitutional changes of the country. (b) That there is room for further exchange of views in this matter between the Committee and Mahatmaji, as also between this Committee and Working Committee of the Congress, and empowers the President and the General Secretaries to put themselves in touch with Mahatmaji and the President of the Working Committee of the Congress with a view to bring about a correct appreciation of the situation on both sides. (c) That in the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held here in Bombay, the question of States' people should be brought to the forefront of the Congress politics and empowers the General Secretaries to the needful propaganda for the purpose.

NEXT SESSION BEFORE CONGRESS

As the time for holding the next annual session is already due, the sixth annual session of the Conference should be held in Bombay sometime before the Congress, and this Committee empowers the General Secretaries to make necessary arrangements for the purpose.

PROTEST AGAINST CORDON

This Committee has viewed the consternation the reopening of the Viramgam Cordon rigours once again and while strongly condemning the system of giving rebates in some of the Maritime States of Kathiawar and the smuggling of dutiable goods in British India by some people from Kathiawar, the Committee holds that it is unfair and cruel to punish the whole travelling public for the sins of a few princes and smugglars, while the Committee is prepared to extend its wholehearted support to the Government in wiping out the evils of smuggling, it cannot but raise its voice against this most high-handed and unjust imposition of Cordon rigours at Viramgam.

This Committee therefore requests the Government to stop the new enforcement of the rules so that the travelling public may not be needlessly harassed.

This Committee has seen with no little surprise the draft bill known as Foreigners Act of Bikaner, coming as it does from a ruler who is the foremost champion of the Federation. The Committee is of opinion that the bill in question breeds bad and undesirable spirit, is high-handed and autocratic in its provisions and hits at the idea of good relation between the different limbs of the same body.

This Committee hopes that Bikaner Durbar, will study the criticism of the measure both in the press and on the platform and will therefore see its way not to move further in the matter.

SYMPATHY WITH SIKH LEADERS

(V) This Committee has heard with grave anxiety, the news of the health of Sardar Sevasing, the well-known Sikh Leader of the States People of Punjab protests against the treatment being meted out to him in Patiala Jail by the Patiala Durbar, and urges the Durbar to release him immediately at least for reasons of his health.

VOLUNTEERS' JATHA FOR ASSAM

Sardar Jamiat Sinih's Appeal

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

In response to my appeal for volunteers for relief work in Assam, a strong jatha of 20 volunteers recruited from all communities (Parsees, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs) including five ladies will start for Assam in a few days time. The members of jatha will remain in Assam for 3 months and their main duties will be as follows:—

1. Collection of dead (human beings and cattle both) and suitably disposing them off.
2. First aid service to the flood and famine stricken people of Assam.
3. Attending to dysentry, cholera, fever and other cases.
4. Helping the distribution of relief.
5. Erection of huts for the homeless.

The expenses of the Jatha will come to nearly Rs. 2,000/- and I appeal to the generous citizens of Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places to contribute liberally towards the great humanitarian cause which the jatha is undertaking at the risk of great hardships and sufferings.

An armed dacoity was committed in the village of Zanzarva, Ahmedabad District when about 300 Kolis and Thakardas of the adjoining village armed with rifles, swords, spears and dharias raided the village, injured numerous persons including Harijans and decamped with the booty.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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PATHE
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1934

THE SARDAR'S APPEAL

Sardar Vallabhbhai's impassioned appeal for perfect unity in the Congress camp deserves prompt and full response from all sections of the Congress. Fortunately, there is no longer any active controversy about Council entry. The people, like the Sardar himself, have already adopted the view that, whatever might be men's individual views on the subject of Councils, once the Congress has decided to enter them, they should all loyally support the programme. There is, however, still the probability of many No-changers taking up a passive neutral attitude towards the Council programme. But loyalty to the Congress demands much more, and there are good reasons for it. As the Sardar points out, with the adoption of the Council programme, the Congress prestige is at stake, Government's challenge has been accepted by the Congress, and the latter's triumph must be assured at all cost. "Failure to sweep the polls," he pertinently observes, "would mean a justification of the Government's repressive policy and the justification of the incarceration of Gandhiji." The Sardar accordingly urges the public to see first that as many Congressmen as possible are returned to the Legislature. He is himself a staunch No-changer. But as a loyal Congressman, he is prepared to do all that is possible for him to make the Council programme of the Congress a success. His example deserves to be emulated by all other No-changers.

No Foolish Talk

The Sardar rightly refrained from discussing the work before us in much detail as he has been out of touch with the shifting currents of political agitation for over two years. That handicap was particularly evident in some of his remarks on the Congress-Socialists. The remark, for instance, that some of the Socialists were indulging in "foolish talk" regarding Socialist ideology and that thereby they were creating a split in Congress ranks does not apply to the Congress-Socialists, to whomsoever else it may apply. The Congress-Socialists are no more creating a split in the Congress than are, say, the pro-Council party or the extreme No-Changers' party. The Congress-Socialists are certainly discussing Socialist ideology by bringing out the implications of Swaraj according to their ideal. But there is nothing foolish in such discussion. It is, indeed, necessary to explain to the masses what precisely is meant by complete independence for which the Congress stands. The masses need to be told that Poorna Swaraj is not merely a change from the white bureaucrats to brown bureaucrats or plutocrats, but is for all alike and that it also means, first and foremost, bread and comfort to the masses, the end of all exploitation by one class of another and the establishment of a social order, based on justice, equality and economic security.

Work Among The People

It may be contended that the Karachi Resolution on Fundamental Rights has already explained these Socialist ideas on the nature of Swaraj. But that resolution is surely not the last word on the subject. It is capable of being amplified and explained, especially in view of the tendency in certain quarters to misinterpret it and to make out that it only represents a distant ideal not likely to be achieved in the near future. Sardar Vallabhbhai argues, not without force, that now is the time rather to acquire power for India than to discuss how that power is to be distributed among the people when acquired. But that power itself cannot be acquired except with the active s of the masses on a much larger scale than has been so far possible. And for the purpose of ensuring that measure of active support from the masses, it is highly desirable to reassure them even now that they are not to be merely used as tools in winning Swaraj but that they are going to be full participators in the benefits of Swaraj, economic and political. However, it is a profound truth enunciated by the Sardar and based on his own long experience that the active support and confidence of the masses can be enlisted, not merely by making academic promises about their future rights, but by actually working amongst them for their present welfare. That is certainly a proposition which all Congress workers have to bear in mind, whether Socialists or non-Socialists. Every party will be judged by the Congress or the country, not by its paper programmes, but by the way they are actually put into practice and particularly by the way the party works for and among the masses.

Work Before The Assembly

The Simla sessions of the Indian Legislative Assembly this year would be remarkable, if for nothing else, for the fact that it would be the last sessions from which the Congress has stood aloof. With the absence of the Congress members, the Assembly could never have worn the air of a genuinely representative body, and its members could never have felt, in their heart of hearts, the weight and prestige and authority that of right belong to the true representatives of a nation. Whatever the apologists of this truncated legislature may urge, the fact ought to have been accepted that no important work of real nation-building should, at this time of the day, be submitted to this last sessions of the Assembly. Except the most urgent and unavoidable business, nothing should be enacted or resolved upon, which, being of integral and essential national importance, may run the risk of proving objectionable to the real interests of the country; and may, as such, be negatived in the next Assembly.

With this view of the Assembly, it is impossible to be very jubilant over the fact that the proposals for the Protection of the Indian Steel Industry for another period of seven years will come before the present sessions; and will be enacted into law, in all probability, in the form most approved by the bureaucracy. The thin end of the most hurtful wedge of Imperial Preference will, if these proposals are adopted in essence as recommended by the Tariff Board, remain planted in the heart of India's nascent industry for a period of seven years The talk, therefore, of a critical review of the working of the Ottawa Agreement, which it is also supposed will be placed before the Assembly, will be so much nonsense. No genuine criticism of this suicidal policy of Imperial Preference could be possible, while important sections of India's large-scale industry remain dependent upon the acceptance of that principle for the indispensable degree of their own domestic protection. Much less can we expect, in this Assembly, any radical reconsideration of the policy of fiscal protection to such key industries, in the direction of their nationalization. If there is one industry, which, by its importance to the life and security of the people of India, by its compact position and the absence of any internal competitors, is ripe and suitable for an easy acquisition, control and conduct by the nation as a whole, it is the Indian Iron and Steel industry. True, considerations of capital compensation, which may have to be given to the proprietors of the present concern, may seem a formidable obstacle in the path of an immediate nationalization of the Indian Steel Industry. But we have, for our part, no doubt that if a dispassionate consideration is given to the concealed but heavy cost to the nation of such preferential duties through which Protection is proposed to be afforded; if the industry is properly and economically conducted under the direct agency of the State, all savings being effected as suggested by the Tariff Board, and extension and expansion secured till it produces enough to supply the whole of the Indian demand,—the burdens arising out of a just and reasonable capital compensation to the shareholders of the present Steel Company would be found to be negligible in proportion to the benefit likely to be derived from such a policy. On the other hand, if protection is afforded on the basis and in the manner now proposed; and the industry expands under private proprietorship beyond the point anticipated by the authorities, a vested interest will be created of such immense dimensions that, when at last its nationalization becomes an urgent national demand,—as it is bound to be in the near future,—the burden of compensation that will have then to be shouldered will be disproportionately high. We know to-day what profits the Company has been paying to its shareholders. We can easily calculate what compensation should, by any accepted principles of valuation, be claimed by such expropriated shareholders. But we cannot say how the capital liabilities of the Company will be inflated hereafter—when heavy dividends under the scheme of protection now recommended may become the rule rather than the exception, so as to justify the Company in putting forward impossible demands for compensation should the State decide to nationalize it. It is for such considerations that we would wish matters of this moment ought not to be passed into law by a Legislature that cannot claim the complete confidence of the country. For the rest, the programme of legislation, or resolutions on questions of policy, are likely to meet with very scanty attention from members, who may be presumed to be anxious to maintain their seats at the coming elections. There is every reason to believe that the Congress candidates would be formidable and irresistible rivals, to meet whom more than ordinary exertions will be necessary for the sitting members, even though they may be doomed in advance to failure. With a majority of the House in such a mood of apathy and inattention, how can the Assembly really hope to deal with such great problems of nation-building with the study and care they deserve? How can it tackle such integral problems of our social life, as the curse of untouchability, or the conditions of Factory Labour?

DUTY OF NATIONALISTS

We welcome the resolution of the Muslim Unity Board expressing its appreciation of the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee on the Communal Award. This was only to be expected. For the Board does not swear by the Communal Award. Indeed it is not satisfied with it, but accepts it only in the absence of, and pending, an agreed alternative. The Board, moreover, is a body which does not ignore the wider interests of the country also. In view of these facts, while the resolution passed at Lucknow is welcome enough, it also places a grave responsibility on the Board. The Board must now vindicate its own patriotism by helping the Congress to reject the White Paper and replace it with a constitution formulated by India's own Constituent Assembly.

The Congress programme provides a common meeting-ground for both Hindus and Musalmans whose patriotism does not fail before the White Paper of British Imperialists. It offers the only solvent of communal differences and troubles in the Constituent Assembly. An Award, given by Indians themselves elected on the basis of adult suffrage, cannot but constitute an infinitely better substitute from every point of view than the one given by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and satisfactory to none except reactionaries.

This is so obvious that we cannot help feeling surprised at the attitude of those Indians who place the Award first and the White Paper next. As Mahatma Gandhi pointed out to a Hindu-Sikh deputation at Lahore, the only genuine method of ventilating their dissatisfaction is by scrapping the White Paper. Without scrapping the White Paper there can be be no Constituent Assembly. And without a Constituent Assembly there can be no solution of the Communal problem that is at once agreed and really satisfactory. Dr. Ansari says, in his cable to the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, that the Constituent Assembly is "an immediate and live issue" with him. He is right. And the one immediate concern of every Nationalist, whatever his community, is to stand by that issue and in the Doctor's spirit.

HANDLING PUBLIC FUNDS

A Tale Of Gross Official Callousness, Incompetency And Reckless Extravagance

(By K. F. NARIMAN)

I

In the last article, I dealt with certain civic anomalies as disclosed by the discriminatory treatment meted out by our Municipality in its capitalistic capacity of landlord. By a strange coincidence, in the same week, an item came up for discussion in the July agenda of the Corporation, which throws some more lurid light on the same subject and deserves public notice. It will give some idea to the ratepayers of the 'efficiency' and 'skill' with which public funds are managed and of the vigilance and care with which some very highly paid officials watch and protect the civic interests of the public.

Scandalous

The following extracts from the annual report of the year 1932-33 by the Examiner, Local Funds Accounts, Bombay, deserve wider pubicity and closer attention. They refer to the administration of the Improvement Trust, mostly during the regime of the last European Chief Officer, whose services were very much appreciated and highly rewarded by the Trust, and flattering tributes were paid at the time of his departure for the ability and care with which he guarded the interests of the Trust: whereas subsequent scrutiny and investigation of his administration divulge a scandalous state of affairs, resulting in huge losses that even an ordinary and normal discharge of official duties might have avoided.

Amazing Negligence

But before we comment, let us reproduce the relevant paragraphs that betray an amazing state of negligence and dereliction of duty.

"Cl. C.—Loss of Revenue.—During the year 1932-33 the Committee had to write off irrecoverable rents to the extent of Rs. 84,088. In spite of this heavy write off, the arrears of rents on account of chawls, acquired properties, vacant lands, and semi-permanent sheds amounted to Rs. 8,57,504 on 31st March 1933. In addition to the above figure Rs. 2,86,422 are also due from permanent lessees. It may be pointed out that the figure of Rs. 8,57,504 includes a sum of Rs. 16,934 on account of arrears which are time-barred and could have been written off during 1932-33.

"Cl. d.—Keeping Trust Revenue out of Account.—Between 13th April 1932 and 11th June 1932 an Inspector of the Estate Agent's office received Rs. 2,214-10-0 as rents and deposits from 39 tenants but he did not pay the amounts collected from time to time into the office till 13th June 1932. He was peremptorily asked by the Assistant Estate Agent to pay the amount immediately. At the instance of this office, the case was investigated by the Chief Officer for necessary disciplinary action.

Unhappy Situation

"Cl. e.—Non-recovery of Rs. 66,290-8-0 from the Century Mills.—The Agents of the Century Mills had agreed to pay half the cost of construction of the road to their Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme. Owing to the various negotiations in the matter no action was taken to effect the recovery of the account in question. The Mills Company have now refused to pay anything and have disowned the liability in view of the delay in the construction of the road. The Trust solicitors, when consulted, expressed the opinion that there was no legally enforceable claim for want of a proper contract and the claim was also barred by limitation. The special committee appointed to investigate into this matter reported that the Trust was placed in an unhappy situation. But no action could possibly be taken as the officers concerned who could be consulted in the matter had retired from service and it was not practicable to consult them now.

Loss To Trust

Cl. f.—"Loss due to the sale of machinery.—During the 1932-33 further loss charged to Schemes on account of sale of machinery came to Rs. 67,152. Thus the total loss upto 31st March, 1933 came to Rs. 3,91,903 and machinery worth Rs. 1,59,030 is still on hand.

Cl. g.—"Abnormal expenditure for High Court Suits.—The total cost of the suit by and against Messrs. Ramvallabh Fulchand and others in the High Court amounted to Rs. 31,939-5-0. The Court ordered that the cost of the suit should be paid to the Trust by Messrs. Fulchand and others, but it was possible to recover Rs. 18,600 only from the party. The Trust was thus put to a loss of Rs. 13,339-5-0."

Is it necessary to offer any further criticism or condemnation after the perusal of these simple but hard facts and figures, betraying gross official callousness, incompetency and reckless extravagance? These are few instances that come to light because it is impossible to suppress them; there are many more such tragic tales that secretly slaughter and eat away, like worms and moths, the public finances and yet are concealed from public gaze under false and deceptive cover and masks of some fantastic and complicated schemes, made more intricate and less understandable by a copious use of technical expressions and experts' network; years after the mischief is done, and the perpetrators are far beyond the reach, the disastrous results are made known, when the then existing head of the executive, in a cool and collected statement to the Board, assuming an air of pathetic innocence, discloses that Scheme No..... has, unfortunately, resulted in loss of so many lakhs and project No.... by another stroke of ill-luck, has miscarried, all due to slight error in judgment, but resulting in tremendous losses.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"POETIC JUSTICE."

Mr. MacDonald sowed a revolt against the Labour Party which is perhaps the most discreditable betrayal in the history of party politics. But he has not been able to escape "poetic justice,". He has been continually "reaping" humiliations, the worst being the characteristically bitter and venomous diatribe against him by his own companion in revolt, Lord Snowden. Mr. MacDonald can, however, find some consolation in the fact that the end is near thanks to the merciful intentious of the Tories to fill the cup without avoidable delay. His health has broken down and he has gone on long leave, the breakdown synchronising, significantly enough, with discussions on Government's land proposals which Mr. MacDonald had specifically and solemnly promised not to allow. He is not likely to return to Downing Street.

WHAT A FALL.

But Lord Snowden, too, has not escaped retribution for the prominent part he played with MacDonald. He left No.. 11 Downing Street unwept, unhonoured and unsung. He made a remarkable speech in the Lords full of withering scorn against Mr. MacDonald. But Mr. MacDonald got what he deserved in an atmosphere charged with humiliation for Lord Snowden himself. As our London correspondent points out, not a single member cheered him and his speech was greeted only by stony, hostile silence. To crown it all, Lord, Strabolgi turned Lord Snowden's accusations against the noble viscount himself. Lord Snowden deserved it. But what an instructive fall!

MORE LIQUOR

The report of Excise administration in the Bombay Presidency and Sind for the financial year 1932-33 bears ample testimony to the efforts of the Excise officials to press more "licit" liquor upon the people by increasing the number of liquor shops and otherwise, to increase the liquor revenue, and generally to counteract the people's prohibition propaganda. There was acute economic depression all over the Presidency throughout the year. But the Excise report shows an increase of 4270 proof gallons in the consumption of country liquor and an increase of 22,35,600 gallons in the consumption of toddy. The increase was doubtless due to the increase in the number of country liquor shops from 1619 to 1651 and of toddy licenses for treefoot booths from 3173 to 3282. The consumption of ganja increased from 19,000 to 22,000. The Government are naturally very complacent about these figures but the public can hardly congratulate them on their policy. One of the few redeeming features of the report is the decrease in the consumption of opium from 17,977 to 17,034 seers. But this was not due to any lack of enterprise on the part of Excise officials, who had increased the number of retail licences by 21 "to meet legitimate needs of the people."

A "FORCING" BUSINESS.

In their Resolution on the report the Government seek to explain away the increase in the consumption of country liquor by calling it "negligible" and adding that cases of districts showing an increase were "more than counter-balanced by districts showing a substantial decrease." If it was really so, there would not have been an increase on the whole in the consumption of country liquor. And an increase in a year of acute depression cannot be lightheartedly called negligible. The plain truth is that the Government have practically abandoned the policy of progressive prohibition and are indeed progressing in the contrary direction. The Excise Commissioner lays down somewhat dictatorially that "it is clearly futile to pursue a policy of even partial prohibition" where the consumers merely change over to illicit liquor and that it is necessary "in the interests of public morals" to reestablish control of the liquor traffic "by attracting or forcing the consummers back to licit liquor." Under such a Commissioner the forcing business is, of course, being done very effectively.

MONSTROUS.

We have published a letter from a lady correspondent which deserves the serious and immediate attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities. It is not a credit to the vigilance of railway authorities and to their sense of duty that scoundrels should get opportunities of writing obscene and filthy things on railway benches. And it is really monstrous that such writings should continue to disgrace those benches. The correspondent refers to another and equally serious grievance. The authorities are responsible for the behaviour of their staff. And, therefore, they must see to it that their bright young gallants behave with courtesy and respect towards lady passengers.

Press Views

Pandit Jawaharlal

If the Government had any respect for public opinion, they should have released Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by this time. Apart from public feeling, considerations arising out of the changed political situation in the country should have prompted them to do the right thing at the right moment. Far from thinking of setting Pandit Jawaharlal at liberty, the Government seem to be anxious to make the imprisonment as irksome and severe as possible. It is reported that he is now being kept in a small cell throughout the day and night and even deprived of facilities for exercise. Needless to say, this solitary confinement is bound to tell on the distinguished prisoner's health. What is the cause or justification for imposing all these restrictions on Pandit Jawaharlal? The protest made by the citizens of Dehra Dun at a public meeting held recently is a timely one and we hope the Government will not lose any time in setting matters right, even if they cannot see their way to release Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—"Hindustan Times."

Why Not In India?

We learn that two-fifths of all farmers in Japan are silk-worm breeders, and that every fifth person in Japan depends on the raw silk industry. We do not see any reason why in India, with Government help, the production of raw silk should not be developed on lines similar to those of Japan. It would then supplement the agriculturists' income and somewhat improve their economic condition.—"Leader."

After pondering deep and solemnly we have arrived at the conclusion that Mahatma Gandhi's popularity is a universal evil.

(1) It has endangered Gandhiji's life and health.

(2) It has constituted a grave menace to the spiritual—and worldly?—salvation of the very reverend the Orthodox of Hindu India.

(3) It disturbs and distracts the public and throws its poor victims—even crowds of 50,000 men, women and children, into confusion often involving physical injury and even suffocation.

And last, though not the least.

(4) It tortures the very souls of enemies and opponents.

* * * *

We, therefore, strongly suggest that in the interest of public peace, tranquillity and order, the machinery of the law should immediately be set in motion and his popularity should be banned under the Cr. L.A.A. or Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. as Public Danger.

* * * *

Says a Simla message: "The last session of the present Legislative Assembly met to-day with Sir Shanmukham Chetty."

How sad and yet how true! Personally, of course, we sympathise with Sir Shanmukham.

* * * *

"The most valuable gift we hav left to us is," says a British statesman and lawyer, "freedom."

We do not doubt that. But what we are positively certain of is that the Britisher guards the gift with the fierce jealousness of the mother or the monopolist.

* * * *

As a freeman of Deal Lord Reading's only privilege would be to hawk fish on Sundays.

The noble Marquis must be pinning for the bondage of India's Viceroyalty.

* * * *

The "Indian Nation," the Liberal daily of Patna is furious because "Government propose merrily to waste Rs. 40 lakhs in order to provide amenities and luxuries to the superior officers of the Agricultural Institute who have been condemned to exile in Pusa! And all this ostensibly because Pusa will cost as much as 9 lakhs for being restored to normality whereas so little as Rs. 40 lakhs will suffice for the new project"!

This rage, however noble, is quite unreasonable. How should Government behave, if not "merrily"? Surely they cannot offer grateful hospitality to Divine Dispensations with a sulky and a sour face?

* * * *

Our contemporary evidently forgets that all the Pusa Burra Sahibs do not grow locally. They are God's Own, exported on the express instructions—communicated through Milton and Baldwin—of the Almighty. They are God-sends on uncongenial soil and must be tended with special, delicate and, therefore, costly care.

* * * *

Our contemporary also forgets that—but *that* wouldn't be good for the spiritual health and constitution of Liberalism.

Merciful oblivion.

* * * *

The adjournment motion in the Assembly to discuss Government's conduct in not lifting the ban on the Red Shirts, was objected to by Mr. Ahmad Nawaz, M.L.A.

We didn't know the Hon. gentleman and now we needn't trouble to make enquiries

Incidentally he should join the Muslim Conference. That is to say, if he is not yet formally one of them.

* * * *

"The 'Sick Man' of Europe (Turkey) has practically cured himself," says a confrere.

It will be more correct, however, to say that the alleged Invalid has practically cured his enemies and maligners.

* * * *

The minister was endeavouring to convey the immensity of the universe. Most, if not all of the stars, he said, are larger than the earth.

"No, sir," remarked a small boy; "they can't be." "Why do you say that, Tommy?" asked the minister.

"Because," was the reply, "they don't keep off the rain."

M.L.A.'s Vision Of Indian C.-in-C.!

NATIONAL ARMY TO REPLACE BRITISHERS

Col. Lumby's Proud Boast In The Assembly

SIMLA, July 16.

The last session of the present Legislative Assembly met to-day with Sir Shanmukham Chetty in the chair.

The attendance was far from being satisfactory. This is explained in the lobbies as partly due to the pre-occupation of the members in their respective constituencies with arrangements for election campaign. With the exception of the leaders of the Independent and the Opposition Party, other leaders and deputy leaders were absent.

After interpellations Sir Harry Haig introduced a Bill extending the operation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act 1932, and a Bill supplementing the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act 1934. Seven other official Bills were either introduced, or moved for the reference of the Select Committee which is expected to take the next three days.

QUESTION HOUR

During the question hour replying to Mr. Maswood Ahmed regarding the Trade Delegation sent to Kabul, Mr. Metcalfe said that the members of the Delegation were Mr. W. W. Nind, Mr. Lala Sriram and Mr. Syed Maratib Ali. They were accompanied by Mr. Clarke, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Bombay, who had been nominated by His Majesty's Government to represent the British Trade interests.

The delegation has submitted its report to the Government of India, which is under consideration.

Mr. Bajpai informed the same member that negotiations regarding the import of foreign rice into Madras Presidency is yet uncompleted. Questions as to what action if any should be taken are still under consideration.

GOLD EXPORT

Sir James Grigg informed Mr. Maswood Ahmed that the value of gold exported from India since Great Britain went off the gold standard up to the end of last June totalled approximately Rs. 200 crores.

The Government were not prepared to announce, whether they proposed to put an embargo on the export of gold, as the Government never announced in advance their intention of taxation and gold embargo was tantamount to taxation.

Answering to Mr. Bhuput Singh, who asked a series of questions on behalf of Mr. S. C. Mitra, regarding the Andaman prisoners. Sir Harry Haig informed that 17 terrorist prisoners were sent to Andamans on May 13, and that Government were not prepared to publish their names.

The Government were unaware the practice of the local Government's publishing their names.

TWO-CLAUSE BILL

Sir Harry Haig introduced today a short two clause Bill extending the operation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act 1932. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says: "The present Act empowers the local Government with previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council to make order committing to custody in Jail outside Bengal any person against whom order under sub-section 1 of Section 2 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1930 might be made."

"The Supplementary Act will expire on April 1935, while the 1930 Act which would originally have expired in 1935 has now been made permanent. The Government of India in agreement with the Government of Bengal consider the order deals effectively with the terrorist movement. The time limit of 1932 Act should be removed."

BAN ON RED SHIRTS.

Contrary to expectation leave was not granted by the Assembly to any of the three adjournment motions of which notice was given by Mr. Maswood Ahmad, Mr. Shafi Daudi and Mr. Harbans Singh Brar. The first two related to Government's not lifting the ban on the Frontier Communal Organisations known as the "Red Shirts" and "Khudai Khimdatgars" and the third related to the recent resolution of the Home Department, Government of India, giving 25 per cent. of services to Mahomedans.

Objection was taken by Mr. Nawaz Khan to the first and the third and by Mr. Maswood Ahmad to the second, with the result that the requisite number of 25 supporters were not found in the whole of the House to back up these motions.—United Press.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

An unusual development took place to-day when the Assembly refused to grant leave either to Mr. Maswood Ahmed's motion of adjournment to discuss the continued ban on Red Shirt Organisation or Mr. Harbans Singh Brar's motion regarding Government resolution fixing communal proportion in the Services.

Mjor Ahmed Nawaz of D. I. Khan objected to the first motion. Though a few Hindus joined, only twenty three members stood up which was two short of the required number. So the motion fell through. When Mr. Harbans Singh's motion was moved, Mr. Maswood Ahmed objected and the Hindus and Sikhs stood up, but they too fell short of the required number with the result that this motion also fell through. There were cheers and counter cheers from those who had lost the two motions.

DAY FOR NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

Similarly Moulana Shaffre Daudi's motion on the Red Shirt Organisation was dropped, through want of adequate support.

The President announced the following Panel of Chairmen for Session: Mr. K. C. Neogy, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Sir Henry Gidney and the following as the Committee of Petitions Mr. K. C. Neogy, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Raghbir Singh and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and Deputy President as the Chairman of the Committee.

The President announced that the Governor-General has agreed to the allotment of 23rd of August for non-official bills, in place of 19th July, in view of the fact that opinions on the Temple Entry Bill would not be ready by the nineteenth of July.

CONDOLENCES

The first duty that Sir Joseph Bhore, the new Leader of the House had to perform was a sad one, in that he moved a condolence motion over the deaths of two ex-members of the House, Sir B. B. Ghose and Mr. Aruvamudh Ayyangar.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that Sir B. B. Ghose was the member of a distinguished family possessed of great legal talents. He was one of the most efficient judges of the Calcutta High Court, and the House knew him as a man of singularly lovable disposition.

CAREER CUT SHORT

Mr. Aravamudh Ayyangar's death had terminated a career which gave the promise of a brilliant future. In him, the Government and the country had lost a most valuable public servant.

Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and Mr. A. N. Dutt, associated themselves with the tribute paid by Sir Joseph Bhore.

The President said that Sir B. B. Ghose had made himself popular member of the House and Mr. Aravamudh Ayyangar was one of most efficient and devoted public servants. He promised to convey to the bereaved families the expression of sympathy of the House.

PETROLEUM BILL INTRODUCED

Sir Joseph Bhore presented the Select Committee's report on Dockyard Labourers Bill. Sir Harrey Haig introduced a bill extending the operation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act of 1932 and a bill supplementing the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1934. Sir Nripendra Sircar introduced a bill amending certain enactments and repealing certain other enactments. Sir Frank Noyce moved for a Select Committee on the Petroleum Bill.

He said that it was a tribute to the drafting skill that suggestions received regarding amendments to the bill relate only to points of detail and do not attack the fundamental principle, thus proving that the bill was entirely non-contentious.

Referring to the opinion of the Burma Government and the Burma Oil interests, Sir Frank Noyce said that Government could not go the whole length in accepting the suggestion from Burma, but would be prepared to make oil subject to the provisions of the Burma Oil Fields Act. The definition of petroleum would also be examined.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh objected to the immunity given under clause twelve in regard to conveyance of petrol to Government Officers and quoted the opinion of the Director of Industries, United Provinces that precautions taken for Government property were generally inadequate. He supported the motion.

Sir Frank Noyce replying said that Select Committee would deal fully with the point raised.

INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY?

Colonel Lumby, Army Secretary moved that the Bill amending the Army Act be referred to a Select Committee. In his maiden speech, he said that the Bill made a legal provision for important changes now taking place as a result of the process of Indianisation. It was proposed to put into entirely new category Indian Officers who would pass through the Dehra Dun Military Academy. Thus there would be three categories, firstly British and Indian Officers who passed through Sandhurst, secondly the new type of Indian Officers who passed through Dehra Dun and the Viceroy's Commission Officers. The British Officers and the Viceroy's Commission Officers would gradually disappear, making room for the new type of Indian Officers who would be the only Officers eventually left in the Army. The first batch of such officers coming out of Dehra Dun would be the prototype of Indian National Army of the Future.

He emphasised that these Officers would have within the Indian Army exactly the same powers and privileges as at present enjoyed by the British Officers. It was intended that there should be completely reciprocity, between these classes of officers. Concluding, he said there would be no difference in the wordings of the Commissions granted to the Officers in the Dominion Armies and those to be granted to the new type of Indian Officers.

VOLLEYS OF QUESTIONS.

Dr. Ziauddin asked:—

In what way these rules differed from the rules in Dominion Armies.

Sir Abdur Rahim asked whether the Army Act which was going to be amended would be entirely at the disposal of the Indian Legislature for future amendments, and how long would it take to completely Indianise the army, considering that after so many years, only 160 Commissions had gone to Indians out of over six thousands. (Mr. B. Das two hundred years).

Sir Abdur Rahim continuing asked in what respects would the status of Officers recruited through Dehra Dun be affected by the Bill. He had read in a newspaper that the salary of these officers would be reduced. No such decision, he emphasised, should be arrived at without the previous consent of the Legislature, as it would reduce the status of the new Officers. Why should not the present arrangement which worked most satisfactorily continue, particularly when there was a widespread fear that the result of the present bill would be to reduce the status of the new type of Officers as compared with the British Officers?

Concluding, Sir Abdur Rahim said that he would oppose the Bill, if it was found that the Bill created substantial distinctions between different classes of officers.

WAR OFFICE DICTATION.

Mr. B. Das opposed the Bill in toto and preferred its postponement, till India knew what amount of control the Indian Government would have on the Army under the new constitution. In 1929, one member of the Government of India suggested in the Governmnt of India's despatch that Indianisation of the army should be in the Viceroy's hands. Was there any chance of this ever happening, and was not that despatch a dead letter now? Was not the whole Army Policy dictated from the War Office? Was not the Government of India but a slave to the War Office in this matter? Eighty per cent. of the Indian expenditure would be controlled by the Financial Adviser, which meant by Parliament under the proposed Constitution. Only twenty per cent. would be controlled by the Indian Finance Minister. India should wait and see the amount of control Indians would have in Army Matters before tackling such questions as these.

INDIAN C.-IN-C.

Captain Sher Mohammed Khan said that the Bill merely introduced in the Army Act the term "Indian King's Commissioner Officer," which did not exist at present, but there would be absolutely no difference between such officers and British officers in the matter of command and status."

He welcomed the abolition of the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, as hitherto the recruit to the Army aspired only to the position of Subedar Major. After the passage of the Bill, the recruit could aspire to the position of Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Jadhav said that the lowering of salary of the new type of officers would automatically reduce their status and dignity. Since a small number of boys were available for Dehra Dun and since hereafter the new type of officers would also replace the officers in the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers the pace of Indianisation would considerably decrease.

NOT FOR ALL TIME.

Mr. Lumby replying said that this legislation could not wait for the next constitution, as a batch of officers were coming out of Dehra Dun at the end of this year. He refuted the accusation that details of this legislation had been decided in secret and recalled the announcement of the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Secretary, who particularly stated that the new type of officers would have the same salary, which the British officer received in England and leave rules more suited to officers who had not had to travel a thousand miles before reaching home. The fact that Indian Commissioned Officer was placed on different footing was one of the reasons why he had given a separate title. The proposed establishment in place of King's Commissioned Officers and Viceroy's Commissioned Officers would be cheaper and hence more suitable. Finally, he said that it was true that the present output from Dehra Dun would be limited annually to sixty, but this figure had not been decided for all times and enhancement in the number of these commissioned officers would depend on the officers who now come out of Dehra Dun.

Mr. Lumby's motion for a Select Committee on the Army Amendment Bill was accepted.

Sir Frank Noyce moved for Select Committees one on the Bill to give effect to the convention for unification of certain rules relating to International carriage by air and the other on the bill to make better provision for the control of manufacture, possession use, operation, sale, import, and export of aircraft. There was no speech on tthe latter motion from the non-official side of the House after Sir Frank Noyce's speech. Both the motions were accepted. The House adjourned till to-morrow, when the Factories Bill will be discussed first.—A.P.

KAYE DON GETS 4 MONTHS

But Leave To Appeal Granted And Allowed To Leave Isle Of Man On Bail

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 16.

Kaye Don has been granted leave to appeal against the sentence of four months for manslaughter, and is permitted to leave the Isle of Man on bail.

Kaye Don sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Notice of appeal has been given. Don's counsel asked for his release on the same bail. Deemster (Judge) replied that he would be agreeable to it, but directed that Don should remain in custody until the appeal was lodged. This will occur later to-day. Don will then be released. The appeal will be heard at Douglas probably in August before another Deemster and an English Judge.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

CALCUTTA, July 16

Earthquake shocks of moderate intensity were felt at Mymensingh, Cooch Behar and Dhubri at about 8 A.M. yesterday. No damage is so far reported.—A. P.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MINE

MADRAS, July 16

An Oorgaum message says that three men were killed as the result of an accident in number three Auxiliary Shaft at the Nandydroog Mine on Saturday. It appears that the men while ascending from 56th to 48th level in the cage, fell down meeting with instantaneous death.—A. P.

NIZAM'S ACCESSION TO THRONE

Plans To Celebrate Silver Jubilee

HYDERABAD (Dcn.), July 16.

One week's public celebrations are being planned in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Nizam's accession to the throne, which is being celebrated at the end of the next year.

This announcement is contained in a 'firman' issued by the Nizam, in a "Gazette Extraordinary," which adds that the Nizam has appointed a Committee of high Government officials to chalk out the programme for this under the supervision of the Nizam, who expresses the desire that the occasion should be fittingly celebrated as was done by the late Nizam on a similar occasion.

The Nizam also directs that the Town Hall, which was erected to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of his father's rule should be known as Mahboobia Town Hall and the new "Address Hall," which His Exalted Highness ordered to be built should be known as "Osmania Jubilee Hall," in commemoration of his own Jubilee.—A.P.

BOMB THROWN AT POST OFFICE

VIRUDHUNAGAR, July 16

It is reported that a bomb was thrown at Virudhunagar Post Office in the early hours of this morning. It caused a terrific noise, but no one was injured.—A. P.

OTTAWA INQUEST

Dr. Meeke's Report Will Be Submitted To Committee Of Both Houses

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 16.

Lobby discussions do not indicate when Dr. Meeke's report on the working of the Ottawa Preference Scheme of tariffs will be taken for discussion.

The report itself will be circulated in a few days to the members of the Special Committees of both Houses of the Central Legislature. As members of the Council of State Committee will not be arriving till the end of the first week of August, perhaps there will be some delay in examining the working of tariff preferences and how they have been beneficial to India, both as regards exports and imports.

PREFERENCE SCHEDULE

It is understood that report covers closely printed 220 pages Octavo and deals exhaustively with figures relating to the fiscal year 1933--34 and may also touch on periods from Jan. 1, 1933 to March 31, 1933, so far as preferences granted by India are concerned, and from March 1932 to 31st March 1933 for preferences granted by the United Kingdom to India by the Import Duties Act of England.

The Report, when published, may also explain the effect of preferences granted by India on the market prices of imported articles which are included in the preference schedule.

BENEFIT TO INDIA

The Special Committees after examining the document, will submit their own views and recommendations which will be discussed by Both Houses.

It is generally well-known that Ottawa Preference helped Indian linseed to replace practicall Argentine linseed in the United Kingdom market and in several other articles as well, India gained a distinct benefit.

HARIJAN VILLAGE ... GUTTED

PONDICHERRY, July 15.

News reaches here of a disastrous fire completely destroying an Adidravida Cheri near Villainur on Friday night. No loss of human life is reported, but damage is estimated at several thousands of rupees.

The Governor of Pondicherry visited the area this morning and donated Rs. 200 for urgent relief.—A. P.

Brig.-Gen. Hickson Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 16.

Death has occurred of Brigadier-General Hickson.

GEN. SHUMSHERE JUNG SEES MUSSOLINI

ROME, July 16

General Shumshere Jung had a cordial talk with Sgr. Mussolini to-day.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S CUP

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW PORT (Rhode Island) July 16

Yankee bids fair to become America's defender in America's Cup against Sopwith's "Endeavour."

During the trials Yankee has beaten the newly built "Rainbow" and Weetamoe four times and Rainbow has beaten Weetamoe thrice.

General Strike Begins In San Francisco

150,000 Expected To Be Idle

Temporary State Of Emergency Declared By Police Chief

(Special Cable)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.

The General Strike is timed to begin at 8 a. m. It is expected that at least 150,000 men will come out. The Strike Committee has recommended that bread, meat and milk should be allowed to be delivered to the hospitals. The result is that the public have rushed to secure their supplies, and scores of shops have been sold out, others are strictly rationing their customers; many restaurants have closed.

The Authorities are taking all precautions, 4,000 national guards are ready to reinforce the 2,000 men at present guarding the waterfront. The Police Chief has declared a temporary state of emergency and has requisitioned 500 armed special constables and a detachment of mounted police.

The Striking Longshoremen's Union demands recognition as an employment agency, a 30 hour week, and a dollar per hour wages.

ROOSEVELT TO INTERVENE?

"Showdown Between Labour & Employers"

President Roosevelt and General Johnson are expected personally to intervene in the strike. The main efforts of the dockers are to regain control of the harbour especially the hiring offices of foremen, which they accuse of favouritism whereby jobs consistently go to men, who spend most of their money in bars.

Other unions are striking in sympathy because they consider the struggle is a showdown between Labour and Employers.—Reuter.

Miss Frances Perkins, who is the U.S. Secretary of Labour.

THREE NEGROES SHOT DEAD

HOUSTON, (Texas), July 16.

Three Negro Independent Longshoremen were shot dead and a fourth critically wounded in a revolver fight in a ship on the river channel. A white member of the International Longshoremen's Association and two independent Negroes were less seriously wounded.—Reuter.

ONE WHITE CHARGED WITH MURDER

Fight occurred when 20 Negroes were en route to their work in a motor lorry.

The Sports Coupe suddenly came alongside with 4 Whites who opened fire with pistols and shotguns. Some Negroes fired a volley in reply wounding a white named Reeves in the neck.

Three murder charges have been filed against Reeves.—Reuter.

CREW OF 'ENDEAVOUR' GO ON STRIKE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 15

Owing to a strike in the paid ranks of Mr. Sopwith's boat the "Endeavour" she will be manned almost entirely by amateurs in the America Cup races. It is learned that the crew gave an ultimatum to Mr. Sopwith on Saturday demanding practically double wages.

Mr. Sopwith considered them exhorbitant and declined; consequently fourteen of the crew of 22 left the yacht.

The Captain, mate, and officers, remain loyal to Mr. Sopwith.

"EGYPT" SALVAGE OPERATIONS

(Special Cable).

BREST, July 15.

The Italian salvage ship "Artiglio" which has hitherto recovered 1,200 ingots of gold, 135,000 sterling of gold sovereigns and forty tons of silver from the wreck of the P. & O. liner "Egypt" sunk in 1922 off Iledesein returned here for supplies.

The divers discovered the treasure room of the ship to be empty, although it was known that there was still 150 ingots of gold, and 30 ingots of silver aboard

It is thought that it may have fallen off the hold.

The salvagers intend boring wide and opening the hold to recover the treasure.—Reuter.

BURMA COUNCIL PRESIDENT

Censure Motion For August Session

RANGOON, July 16.

It is understood that U. Ba Chaw M.L.C. (Pakokku), a non-party man, has tabled a motion for the removal of the President of the Burma Legislative Council for the August Session.—A. P.

JAIL WARDER REMOVED.

KAPURTHALA, July 16.

Mr. Twinberrow, Inspector General of Jails has dispensed with the services of Mr. Mohamedali, Head Warder, Kapurthala Jail on a charge of smuggling a letter of prisoner Abdul Aziz of Begowal from the State Jail hidden in the Holy Koran.—A. P.

39 PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH

Many Seriously Injured In Fire In Temple

TINNEVELLY, July 16.

Thirty-nine persons were burnt to death and 18 persons were seriously injured by a fire in a small temple in Santhathiyoor hamlet near Sankarankoil.

It appears that during a festival people gathered inside the temple surrounded by mud walls five feet high on which a improvised thatched roof was put up for the occasion.

Devotees were handling flaming cloth balls soaked in oil when a spark, it is stated, fell on the roof which caught fire. A hayrick nearby also caught fire during conflagration.

The people inside the enclosure struggled to come out and as there was only one narrow exit several persons were seriously burnt.

Reports of casualties are evidently exaggerated as people returning from locality bring conflicting accounts.—A. P.

STAMPEDE LEADS TO DEATH

It appears that there was a regular stampede among the crowd inside the enclosure to get out in which according to official account 27 persons, including women and children died, and fifty persons were injured.—A. P.

Readers' Views

Reception Committee Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have never discussed Congress affairs, through the press, and I quietly submitted at yesterday's meeting to the unfortunate remarks of the Chairman, though I strongly felt that they were very unfair and unwarranted. I would not have written this but for the importance you have given to the incident by stating in the headlines that I attempted to mar the cordiality of the proceedings by introducing a jarring note. I am also sorry to note that you have failed to report that the name of Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee was proposed, and that he stated at the meeting the reasons why he would not be a Treasurer. I have never been guilty of being disrespectful to the chair, but in a matter where large amounts of public funds are to be collected and spent I thought it proper to let the meeting know that there was something behind the scene.

No one can dispute the usual procedure, that where a big committee has to be elected, the persons in charge should make a selection and place the same before the meeting. There was thus nothing unusual in the private meeting held at Shrimati Sarojini Naidu's rooms. As a matter of fact I was invited by Shrimati Sarojini to attend the meeting.

I also accept the principle as a sound one, that after you once select your Chairman, his wishes as to who should be the executive officers (I mean the secretaries) be respected. Since our Chairman would naturally have his B.P.C.C. secretaries in his Cabinet, I suggested that there should be 7 Secretaries instead of 5 as originally proposed. That amendment was lost. Amongst the Secretaries, names proposed I suggested the name of Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa.

At the private meeting I am informed that the names of Sjts. Veljee L. Napoo and Mathuradas Tricumjee, as treasurers, were not only proposed but they were even accepted. Both these gentlemen insisted on certain conditions as regards funds. I have reasons to believe that both Shrimati Naidu and Sjt. Nariman approved of these names. At the meeting Sjt. Mathuradas Tricumjee said that he did not like publicly to say why he would not be one of the treasurers. I am also not anxious to put in the press the nature of these conditions. I felt and still feel that out of fairness to the meeting, the gentlemen who proposed the names of Raja Bahadur Govindalal and Sjt. Muiraj as Treasurers, ought to have publicly said that Seth Velji Lakhamsee and Sjt. Mathuradas Tricumjee were approached.

I meant no insult to the Chair and if the Chairman feels or felt that I was disrespectful to him, I would not mind tendering my apologies to him.

I feel that where public finances are concerned Sjt. Veljee L. Napoo and Sjt. Mathuradas Tricumji ought to have been appointed our Treasurers also, or at least, their reasons for not accepting the posts should have been made known to the members of the Reception Committee to enable it to decide the question. Your kindly publishing the above will oblige.—Yours, etc.,

VAIKUNTRAI AMBALAL DESAI.

July 16.

Indians In Kabul Jail

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The deplorable lack of vigilance on the part of our publicists and press in safeguarding the welfare of Indians abroad is in a degree responsible for the fate that has befallen two Indian political refugees, Gurumukh Singh and his comrade, who are in jail in Kabul without any trial for nearly a year now. The laws of Afghanistan must be very elastic indeed to permit the detention of foreign nationals without a trial for so long a period.

From all information available it is clear that the prisoners are not guilty of any violation of the laws of Afghan State, except that they were found without proper passport. Afghanistan is a friendly neighbour to India. Indians to a man have always sympathised with Afghanistan and have wished it well. The unconcern displayed by the Government of India in this particular case is inexplicable, but should not be surprising. Contrasted with this attitude, it is interesting to recall the attitude taken by the British Government in April last year when 6 British engineers belonging to Metro-Vickers at Moscow were arraigned before the Soviet Tribunal on charges of espionage &c., Britain precipitated a diplomatic crisis and otherwise stopped doing nothing to brow-beat Russia. The gigantic campaign that was set in motion against the Russians was unprecedented in the annals of any nation as a measure to deal with an occurrence of the type of the Moscow Trial.

Reverting to the case of Gurmukh Singh and his comrade, it is true that these Indian youths are not in the pay of any State for espionage work, nor are they interested in sabotaging and wrecking industrial plants in a foreign land. And precisely for these reasons one should have thought that the Government of India would have intervened in this case. Travelling without passport is a normal event in the life of any political refugee, and it surely does not constitute so serious an offence as to merit illegal detention for nearly a year as has fallen to the lot of Gurumukh Singh and his comrade.

It is futile to look to the Government of India to intervene, though it wil require a lot of persuasion to make us believe that they have not been cognisant of this case and have not shirked the issue. Only Indians can save Gurumukh Singh and his comrade. It is incumbent on the forces of freedom in the country to organise an energetic protest to be made to all the Afghan Consulates in India, demanding the immediate and unconditional release of these two Indians with adequate compensation for the loss suffered by them as a result of prolonged and unjust detention in jail.

An appeal to the fair-minded youths of Afghanistan to organise protests against what they must feel as a slur on their fair name will not be out of place.—Yours, etc.

INDIGNANT.

July 15.

"Meat-Eating"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the subject of meat-eating under discussion in your paper, will you allow me a little space?

Madame H. P. Blavatsky speaking about the effects of flesh eating writes in her 'Key to Theosophy," "One of the great German scientists has shown that every kind of animal tissue, however you may cook it, still retains certain marked characteristics of the animal which it belonged to, which characteristics can be recognised. And apart from that, every one knows by the taste what meat he is eating. We go a step farther, and prove that when the flesh of animals is assimilated by man as food, it imparts to him, physiologically, some of the characteristics of the animal it came from. Moreover, occult science teaches and proves this to its students by ocular demonstraton, showing also that this 'coarsening' or "animalizing" effect on man is greatest from the flesh of the larger animals, less for birds, still less for fish and other cold-blooded animals, and least of all when he eats only vegetables."

In answering a probable argument against the above, that a man would better not eat at all, she says, "If he could live without eating, of course it would. But as the matter stands, he must eat to live, and so we advise really earnest students to eat such food as will least clog and weight their brains and bodies, and will have the smallest effect in hampering and retarding the development of their intuition, their inner faculties and powers." She further says." . . . we believe that much disease, and especially the great predisposition to disease which is becoming so marked a feature in our time, is very largely due to the eating of meat, and especially of tinned meats."

With reference to this, a very illuminating article has appeared in "The Theosophical Movement" in the September 1933 issue.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT OF THEOSOPHY

Help Distressed Women Of Assam

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish this letter in your most valuable paper. In response to the statement of the utterly desolate condition of the stricken country of Assam made by Sirdar Jamiat Singh yesterday, I invited him to give us details of the woe-begone area. He said one thousand square miles were affected by such severe floods that have washed away every particle of things belonging to the miserable humanity and twenty thousand women have not even leaves to cover themselves with and various other horrors of the dire situation, which he had seen with his own eyes, and which he could scarcely describe. As the matter is of very great urgency. I appeal to each individual, each millowner, each association, each club, each cinema studio, each shop-owner to set to hunt out their wardrobes and store-rooms, and bring forth every scrap of cloth, sarees, clothing,—old or new—tie them in bundles and send them to Aiwane' Rif'at or send me a message to collect the bundles at your address. As the matter is one of extreme urgency you will realise this when you think of the miserable, huddled up, naked women, whose every scrap has been washed away by the formidable floods, please be good enough to begin to collect clothing at once, for which I appeal to each and every one of you in individual and collective capacity most earnestly and stressingly.—Yours etc.

ATIYA BEGUM.

Aiwane' Rif'at,
Ridge Road,
July 16.

ADVANCE SOCIALISM

Congress Party Formed In Madras

MADRAS, July 16

A Socialist Party within the Congress was formed at a meeting of some congressmen yesterday at the Congress House. A Committee was formed to draft the constitution.—A. P.

SOCIALIST VICTORY AT POLLS

U. P. Congress Elections

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Party feeling in connection with the election to Congress Committees shows no sign of decline. There was great excitement yesterday at the elections to the District Congress Committee.

Polling took place for nine Tahsils of Allahabad District. Great enthusiasm was shown in Karchana where the rival parties almost came to blows. There was much rowdysm and polling had to be stopped. The two rival parties were the Socialist Party of Sardar Narbada Prasad Singh and Venkatsh Narain Tewari and the Party led by Mr. Sunderlal and Mrs. Uma Nehru.

The result of the polling was a complete victory for the Socialist Party which secured the majority of seats. Among the elected are P. T. Krishnakant Malayia and Sardar Narbuda Prasad.—A. P.

BENARES CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Enthusiastic Scenes At Election Of Executive

BENARES, July 16.

Much enthusiasm was evinced last evening on the occasion of the election of the Executive Committee of the Benares Town Congress Committee. All the 30 persons who were proposed officially were elected.

Resolutions appreciating the services of those who suffered during the civil disobedience movement or helped the movement in any way were passed.

In pursuance of the proposal of the President of the Indian National Congress for the observance of an All-India Thanksgiving Day a resolution expressing gratefulness at Mahatma Gandhi's escape and condemning the Poona bomb outrage was passed.—A. P.

MADRAS CONGRATULATES GANDHIJI

MADRAS, July 16

The All India thanksgiving day for the providential escape of Mahatma Gandhi from the Poona bomb outrage was observed in Madras yesterday with public meetings held at Tilakghat, High Court Beach and other places. The city and Suburban Congressmen took out procession in the morning which terminated at Sriramulu Park with public meeting.—A. P.

THROUGH RUNNING RESUMED

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, A.B. Railway, Chittagong, wires under date July 16:—

Through running of trains on the Chittagong-Dohazari Branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway was resumed yesterday. Normal train services run on and from to-date. —A.P.

IN FACE OF COMMON DANGER

Socialists And Communists Combine To Combat Fascism

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, July 16.

The Socialist Party Council approved of the motion by 3,471 votes to 366 for a common front with Communists to combat Fascism.

The motion which was previously accepted by the Communists contains many reservations, but it is agreed that the parties cease to attack each other in the press and elsewhere.

The Pact was hailed by the Leftist Press as an epochmaking event in the workingclass struggle.

It is supposed that the overtures have been made under orders from Moscow following the Franco-Russian rapprochement.

The Socialist-Communist alliance is purely an anti-Fascist move and applies solely to street demonstrations and manifestoes. It will not affect the parties in Parliament or elections in which candidates of both parties will continue to stand separately.

Lively Debate In B. P. C. C. On C. P. B. Representation

(Continued from page 1).

K.M. Munshi said that the question of the Assembly Election was not only a provincial one, but an all-India question. Therefore, it was thought necessary that those who were expected to lead the Parliamentary party in the Assembly must be in a position to say that they had selected the candidates, who would work in a team and display team-spirit. It was with this object in view and at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, only Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviya were given the right to appoint the members of the Parliamentary Board. This point of view was accepted by the A.I.C.C. in spite of the amendments moved that each province should have a seat on the Parliamentary Board. The idea behind this was that the candidates selected should form a compact body so as to be able to stand together in the Assembly. The constitution of the Board was drawn in accordance with this spirit and it was agreed that even in the matter of selection of candidates the responsibility must rest with the Board. This had to be done because various provinces approached the question of Council-entry differently. There were some provinces which were against this programme and there were some provinces where there were warring parties.

SELECTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Munshi went on to say that the Selection Committee of the Parliamentary Board was composed of six persons than whom no better could be found to carry on this work.

Mr. Narayan Swami: Question!

Mr. Munshi: I dare say Mr. Narayan Swami contemplates many better names including probably his own name. (Laughter).

ATTITUDE OF N.C.O.

Continuing Mr. Munshi said, that the result of the resolution would be that they were going to non-co-operate with the Working Committee. He would go further and say that, they would then be indulging in a piece of insubordination. He wished to point out that the Congress Parliamentary Board was not on the same footing as the old Swaraj Party. The Board was part and parcel of the Congress constitution. It was an integral part of the Congress and functioned in its name. The Working Committee had upheld all its rules and regulations and, therefore, they were no longer the rules of the Parliamentary Board, but the by-laws of the Congress. As long as these rules stood, it was the duty of the B.P.C.C. to submit to the discipline of the Congress and accept the position taken up by the Council of the B.P.C.C Besides the Working Committee had passed a resolution at Wardha expecting all the Congres Committees to give their assistance to the Board and the resolution contemplated disobeying the directions of the Working Committee. The B.P.C.C. would be stultifying itself by passing the resolution.

AN ASSURANCE

Mr. Munshi asked the House to consider what effect the discussions would have on the electorate if they went on expressing conflicting views. He appealed to the members not to harm the Congress cause, and to move in a legitimate way by making representation to the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board. As a member of the Parliamentary Board he promised to persuade that body to accede to the request of the B.P.C.C. in the matter of giving them the right to vote.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

Mr. S.A. Brelvi said that he had no intention of intervening in the debate because, unfortunately he was one of the three elected by the B.P.C.C. Council for co-option to the Selection Board. He though that Mr. Mulraj Karsondas in moving the resolution had lost sight of the fact that as Congresmen they owed loyalty to the Congress. The simple issues in the case were whether it was not their duty to help the work of the Congress Parliamentary Board and whether the Board had exceeded its powers in inviting the nominations in the manner they had done. He knew there was difference of opinion among Congressmen on the Council entry question. Speaking for himself he was not one of those who were very much enamoured of the Councils, but still as a Congressman he felt it his duty to abide by mandate of the Congress. He also asked the House to remember that the Parliamentary Board was not the same as the Swaraj Party of 1923, but that it was an integral part of the Congress. He, therefore, appealed to Mr. Mulraj to withdraw his resolution.

At this stage Mr. Mulraj Karsondas expressed his desire to withdraw his resolution if Mr. Nariman undertook to place the views of the B.P.C.C. before the Working Committee.

NO SUBORDINATION.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas said that the resolution could not be withdrawn without the permission of the House. He thought that there was no question of insubordination to the Working Committee at all. The constitution of the Parliamentary Board provided that they should co-opt 3 members from Provincial Congress Committees and out of politeness the Board had requested them to do it. They could politely answer that the Board itself should take the responsibility of the co-option.

Mr. Mulraj asked the permission of the House to withdraw the resolution, but as his seconder did not wish to accede to the request, the resolution stood.

MR. BRELVI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Brelvi then moved the following amendment:—

"That this Committee resolves that the Council of the B.P.C.C. be requested, while submitting the names of the three members to the Selection Committee of the Parliamentary Board to request the Board to amend its Constitution so as to enable the co-opted members from a province to vote for the selection of candidates to represent it."

RESPOND TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S CALL.

Mr. Brelvi thought that his amendment would meet the wishes of all the members of the House. He wanted them to consider the effect of their discussion on the electorate. They had to see that the Congress candidates, who ever they were, must get elected. Only the previous day the President of the Congress had appealed to every Congressman to see that not one of the Congress candidates was defeated. He felt that if they went on discussing the question in the manner they were doing they would be helping to create in the minds of the electorate the unfortunate impression that there was a sharp division among them on the question of Council-entry. If the original resolution was passed they would be betraying an attitude that would be akin to insubordination to a duly constituted organ of the Congress, namely, the Congress Parliamentary Board and through it, to the Congress itself. He, therefore, urged that, if the resolution was not withdrawn, his amendment should be accepted by the House.

Mr. S. K. Pupala seconded the resolution.

MATTER OF RIGHT.

Mr. C. K. Narayen Swami thought that the question before the House was a simple one. It was whether it was proper on the part of the Council having come to a decision on the question of sending representatives to the Board, not to have placed the whole matter before the B.P.C.C. Last time they were all agreed that the question was of great importance and could not be hustled through. It was only fair that the Council should have placed its recommendations not only as a matter of courtesy, but as a matter of duty before the B.P.C.C. There was no question either of acceptance or of rejection of the recommendation.

REPLY TO MUNSHI.

In reply to Mr. Munshi's appeal that they should say nothing which would influence the electorate adversely. Mr. Swami said that their discussion was not going to prejudice the electorate. On the other hand what was going on in the Parliamentary Board was going to cause a split among the supporters of the Congress and endanger its prestige. The speaker went on in this strain and attacked Pandit Malaviya's attitude towards the decision of the Congress, which he thought was more menacing to the Congress success. He said that the Board had made an alliance with reactionary forces through pacts like the Aney-Kelkar Pact.

At this stage Mr. Nariman pulled up the speaker and said that it was not proper that such remarks should be made. Mr. Swami bowed to the ruling of the chair and resumed his seat.

Closure of the debate was then moved and accepted.

NARIMAN'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Nariman said that ordinarily he did not wish to intervene in the debates of the House. But he wished to make an exception in this case. Both as a member of the Parliamentary Board and the Working Committee he assured the House that he would place their views before these bodies with a view to get redress.

B.P.C.C.'S REPUTATION.

He knew that the B.P.C.C. was sensitive to its self-respect and honour. That was a good thing. Their honour was dear to them. They would be right in placing their views to the Working Committee, but carrying the matter beyond that appeared to him to be verging on the boundary of insubordination. The B.P.C.C., he said, in a fervent appeal, was famous for maintaining its discipline, as it was famous in offering firm defiance to their opponents. They should, therefore, do nothing to injure their reputation.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi withdrew his amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Brelvi approving the nominations, but requesting the Board to allow the representatives of the B.P.C.C. the right to vote, was put to vote and carried. The amendment was then adopted as a substantive proposition.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Earlier in the evening a Special meeting of the B.P.C.C. was held when Mr. Abid Ali moved a resolution increasing the representatives of the B.P.C.C. from "A" Ward from 5 to 8 and from "F" Ward from 9 to 12. Several points of order were raised and after a lengthy discussion the President ruled the proposition out of order on the ground that these alterations could not be made without an amendment of Rules 3 and 4 of the Constitution, and that it meant that they would have to go into the comprehensive scheme of redistribution of seats, according to population basis from each Ward.

NAVAL TALKS CONCLUDE

Joint Anglo-American Statement Will Be Issued To-day

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. Norman Davis and the American Naval Delegation are returning to New York on July 19, on the conclusion of the present stage of the naval conversation, in preparation for the Naval Conference of 1935.

The British and American delegates are now contemplating a joint statement, explaining the postponement, which will probably be issued to-morrow.

It is understood that the postponement is mainly due to the necessity of ascertaining Japan's views before proceeding further.—Reuter.

American Team For Wimbledon

LONDON, July 16.

Following is the American Davis Cup team against the Australia in the Interzone final to be played at Wimbledon on July 21, 23 and 24.

Shields, Wood, Stoofen and Lott. —Reuter.

BRADMAN REGAINS FORM

Plays Sparkling Innings Against Yorkshire

LONDON, July 16.

Yorkshire who had made 238 for 6 wickets on Saturday resumed their first innings against Australians at Sheffield this morning. The seventh and eighth wickets fell at 240 and 250 respectively, Grimmett taking Smailes 21 wickets in his first over, but Sellers stayed altogether for 210 minutes and hit up 104 including 11 fours. He drove powerfully on both sides of the wicket. This is his first century.

Yorkshire were all out for 340. Macaulay remaining not out with 40.

The ninth wicket partnership between Sellars and Macaulay put on 90 runs.

AUSTRALIANS BAT.

A magnificent return to form by Bradman who scored 140 runs in two hours was a feature of the Australian innings.

Bradman who joined Woodfull when the first wicket fell at 16 scored at tremendous rate.

He hit out boldly when he was in the nineties, and actually obtained his last 50 runs in 25 minutes. When tea was taken at the fall of Bradman's wicket at 205 Woodfull who had opened the innings had scored only 47 runs in two hours and a quarter.

Hitting 2 sixes and 22 fours, Bradman scored exactly 100 of his runs in boundaries.

At close of play the Australians had made 314 for 7 wickets. After Bradman's departure wickets fell at short intervals, Darling alone holding out for some time. Woodfull was caught at short square-leg in attempting a glance. Following are scores:—

YORKSHIRE (1st Innings.)	
Sutcliffe run out	19
Mitchell b. Grimmett	36
Barber st. Barnett b. Grimmett	37
Leyland c. Barnett b. Ebeling	43
Turner b. Ebeling	10
Verity c. McCabe, b. Bromley	9
Sellers b. Wall	104
Smailes b. Grimmett	30
Wood c. Brown b. Grimmett	4
Macaulay not out	40
Bowes b. Wall	0
Extras	8
Total	340

Bowling analysis:—Wall 2 for 48; Ebeling 2 for 78; Bromley 1 for 44; Grimmett 4 for 113 and Fleetwood-Smith nil for 49.

Fall of wickets to-day: 240/7, 250/8, 340/9, 340/10.

AUSTRALIANS—1st Inning.	
Woodfull, c subte. b Smailes	54
Brown, c Macaulay, b Bowes	14
Bradman, b Leyland	140
Extras	4
McCabe, b Bowes	21
Darling, c Subst., b Bowes	45
Bromley, l-b-w, b Macaulay	16
Barnett, b Bowes	7
Grimmett (not out)	3
Extras	14

Total at close 314 for 7 wkts.

Falls of wickets:—230/3, 248/4, 283/5 301/6, 314/7.

Patan Shrimali Brahmins Yuvak Mandal

A meeting of the Patan S. B. Y. M. Bombay was held on Sunday the 15th instant, Mr. Karunashanker Vithalram Oza presiding.

Mr. Oza stated that the Mandal, though a small body of three years' standing, had made its way very successfully through the zeal and co-operation of its members. Mr. Oza said that enlistment of members in a large number during this period indicated the popularity and usefulness of the Mandal's work and hoped that with increased membership the Mandal would make greater and greater progress.

Proceeding, he dwelt on the necessity of encouraging education in the community and urged the mandal to take up this question in right earnest. He opined that with he spread of education old customs could be easily reformed and more youths would be forthcoming to serve the community.

Referring to his resignation as President which become necessary as he was leaving Bombay shortly, he expressed his regret but fervently hoped that in his successor Mr. A. B. Trivedi the Mandal would find a more suitable president to lead the Mandal.

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SECTION 144 IN KARACHI

Tense Feeling Prevail Between Two Sections Of Bohras

KARACHI, July 16.

A piquant situation has arisen in the city mosque as a result of tense feeling prevailing between two sections of a Daudi Bohras. It is understood, that about 14 members of one section headed by the Hatim Alavi a prominent municipal councillor has been ex-communicated last Friday by the High Priest of the Bohras for holding advanced views, which were stated to be not quite in conformity with the High Priest's opinions, and when these 14 intended to enter the mosque with a view to offer prayers on this occasion of the birthday of Imam Uzaman a large number of followers of the High Priest posted themselves near the gate of the Mosque preventing access to the former.

The district Magistrate, a D. S. P. and a large police force are on the spot.

Section 144 been promulgated for seven days.—A. P.

SWARAJ AND HINDUS

Moonje Praises "Pluck And Courage" Of Boys Who Queried Mahatma

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

In a statement to the Associated Press Dr. Moonje said:—"I admire the pluck and courage of the boys of the Hindu Youngmen's organization of Lahore. In the midst and in the face of the all-sweeping hurricane-like fervour of hero worship which generally sweeps people off their feet, they showed strength to ask Gandhiji, while respectfully welcoming him, whether Swaraj could be built on the ashes of the Hindu community. Whatever the Mahatma may say of this daring enterprise of these Hindu boys—violent or non-violent, spiritual or mundane, truthful or otherwise—there can be no question that they have shown marvelous strength and stability of conviction. Mahatmaji must appreciate it and bless the youngmen for their pluck and enterprise.

"Gandhiji's resolution on the Communal Award reduces to ashes not only the Hindus but what is more, nationalism and truth itself. It is time for the Mahatma to do a bit of serious introspection and to weigh in his mind the relative importance of Dr. Ansari's threat of resignation in contrast with that of Pandit Malaviya and Mr Aney.

Nationalism of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney is a pure and constant tender which has a stable and real national value, while the Moslem Nationalism is ephemeral and communal. After all truth and frankness will pass, and the dignity of the Congress demands that it should spurn the Communal Decision of the British Government with the contempt that it deserves and that it should stand for nationalism irrespective of favours or frowns of the Muslims".—A. P.

BROTHER'S EVIDENCE DURING INQUEST

At the inquest held over the body of Laxman Hari Rane on Monday a welder in Alcock and Ashdown Works, Reay Road, Vishnu Hari Rane, his brother, gave evidence before the Coroner.

Vishnu Hari, a peon in the Goodlus Paint Factory situated in Fort, stated that his brother was living with him at his residence at DeLisle Road.

The deceased had gone to work last Sunday as usual. At about 9 p.m. Vishnu received information that his brother had been badly injured in an explosion. Witness went to the morgue and saw his body "cut up and mangled in small pieces."

The explosion took place on Sunday at 5--20 p.m. on the premises of the Baltic oil Company's refinery, in the compound of the old Atlas Mill on Reay Road, Bombay.

It was so severe that it lifted a 40,000 gallon oil tank from its foundations and burst open the roof of the oil-refining department. One man was killed and seven others were injured in consequence.

Inquest was adjourned till July 24.

A Baroda message states: Efforts are being made to start a school of Economics to discuss current problems of Indian Economics and local problems. It is suggested here to take support of persons like Mr. Pandya, Dr. Mehta and Mr. S. V. Mukherjee.

STABBED BY MAVALIS

Miscreants Waylay Pedestrian And Rob Him At Byculla

A daring outrage on a Hindu pedestrian, who was going along Sheperd Road, Byculla was committed by four "mawalies", who are alleged to have waylaid him and after forcibly removing his coat containing Rs. 27/8/0, stabbed him and made good their escape.

The victim, who was removed to the Hospital, is in a precarious condition.

It appears that Ramchandra Kesav, was going along Shepperd Road, late last night, when he was accosted by somebody. He turned round to find four persons rushing at him. Before he could take to his heels, he was overpowered and his coast was forcibly removed. When he tried to raise a "hue and cry" one of the four persons stabbed him.

The four assialants made good their escape, with the coat containing the money, before any one could come to the rescue of the victim.

The police arrived on the scene and removed the victim of the assault to the J. J Hospital, where his statement was recorded by the Police. It is stated that the victim has given the names of two of his assialants to the police.

H's condition is considered to be serious.

No arrests have so far been made.

HISTORIC FIND OF TREASURE TROVE

Ancient Idols Unearthed From Dry Land In Tiruvarur

TIRUVARUR, (By Mail).

A historic find of a treasure trove is reported to have been discovered while excavating earth in an Inam dry land belonging to the Droupathy Amman Temple at Thinmiam, a village in the Trichinopoly District.

The treasure consisted of idols of Sri Vinayakar, Sri Subramanyam, Sri Valliammal, Sri Deivanai, Sri Chathurbhuja Lakshmi (Lakshmi with four hands), Sri Bhairavar and Sri Kalinga Narthana Krishna.

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof have been require to appear before the Collector of Trichinopoly on December 20th next for the purpose of enquiry and determination of claims.—A.P.

HOUSE-BREAKING ON MAHOMED ALI ROAD

Broker Returns From Bazaar To Find Room Door Forced Open

The Dongri Police arrested Umar Abba Memon on Saturday on a charge of theft. He was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and remanded till July 23.

In applying for the remand, the Police stated that the complainant was a broker and resided on the first floor of Dost Mahomed Building, Mahomed Ali Road.

At about 3 p.m. on Saturday, the complainant locked his room and went to the bazar. When he returned, he found his room forced open. Gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 656/- were missing.

The accused lived in the same building and the Police arrested him on suspicion.

FISHERMEN ATTACK EXCISE PARTY

RANGOON, July 16.

A fight between an excise party and fishermen resulting in former opening fire is reported from Bassein. On information received three Burman Sub-Inspectors of Excise went to Piketan, a fishing hamlet on Basseln river, inhabited by Telugu fishermen and after a search seized a tin of country spirit alleged to have been found there.

While the excise party was returning by boat the fisherman pursued and assaulted them and continued doing so whereupon the excise party is alleged to have opened fire and four fishermen were wounded.

They were taken to hospital where one of them died.—A. P.

Vasudeo Mahadeo was arrested on Sunday by the Police on a charge of attempted outrage on the modesty of a woman and he was placed before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan, on Monday and remanded into Police custody till July 23.

WINS ALL BATTLES OF LIFE

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and enervating day. So start to-day and

Keep healthy by taking ENERVIN

TONIC WINE

"It MUST do you good"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

Enervin Agency:—Box No. 888 G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CONCESSION TICKETS FOR PANDHARPUR

G. I. P. Advisory Committee Urged To Move In Matter

The following appeal has been addressed to the Chairman, The Local Advisory Committee, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Sir,—We the undersingned citizens strongly support the views expressed by Mr. V. Narayan in the letters which appear in the "Bombay Sentinal" and "Bombay Chronicle" in the issues of Tuesday 10th and Wednesday 11th July respectively. The cuttings are annexed herewith. In view of the growing unemployment, alround depression and recent Mill strike, we are confident that your Committee will be good enough to consider this appeal and thus allow the limit of the concession ticket to be extended to Thursday the 26th instant so that the devoted Public will have an opportunity of visiting the Shrine at Pandharpur.

It is necessary to mention that the people visiting the fair require to remain at the sacred place and take bath in the Holy river on "Dashmi" "Ekadashi" and "Dwadashi" the three days in the Hindu calender which fall on Sunday the 22nd, Monday 23rd and Tuesday 24th July respectively.

We expected that the Committee would have taken this move long before but as no signs of such a gesture is in sight, we hope that you will decide this issue even by calling an extraordinary meeting as we learn that no meeting is likely to be held before the commencement of the next month.

Thanking you in anticipation for favourable decision.

(Sd.) S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate Member Bombay Municipal Corporation, B. P. Wadke, M. L. C. Y. G. Pandit Member Municipal Corporation M. B. Velkar Member Municipal Corporation many others.

DR. TAGORE AND PALESTINE

Invitation To Visit Unaccepted Yet?

SANTINIKETA, July, 16.

The "United Press" is informed that Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has not accepted any invitation for going to Palestine as circulated by a certain News Agency.—United Press.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

POLICE FIND BOMB MAKING MATERIAL

Two Persons Arrested In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE July 15.

A smart recovery of bomb-making material was made by Fai Sahib Shambhunath Tikaram Ajodhyapd Pathak. Official information is that the C. I. D. learnt that a certain person had bomb manufacturing material They kept constant watch near his house.

When he was proceeding towards mall he was arrested. On a search he was found to possess bomb-making material. His house was also searched.

On further enquiry the police searched another house and recovered certain bomb-making material.

Both accused were produced before the court and remanded to custody.—A. P.

POLICE RAID GAMBLING DENS

150 Persons Arrested In Poona

POONA, July 16.

150 persons including one student appearing for the Advocates Examination were arrested and a sum of nearly Rs. 1,400 confiscated when four score of plain clothed city police simultaneously raided six gambling dens and bucket shops late yesterday night in the heart of the city.

Latest Commercial News

Rise Of 15 Points In New York Cotton

SPECULATORS BUYING ON BULLISH WEATHER REPORT

London Bullion Prices Almost Unchanged

SMALL DECLINE IN GRAINS AFTER VERY FIRM OPENING

BOMBAY, July 16

On Monday, the sterling dollar cross rate improved a little but the sterling franc cross rate closed a shade easier.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

The New York cotton market ruled firm on account of speculative purchases and Wall Street buying. Weather is a dominating factor in the American cotton market at present.

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold was slightly easy but silver remained unchanged.

PROFIT-TAKING IN GRAINS

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened firm but reacted on profit-taking. Chicago oats and rye also declined a little after opening firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was inactive but giltedged securities were steady. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 16

Previous closing	13.00
To-day's opening rate	13.18
Difference	+.18
To-day's closing rate	13.15
Difference	+.15

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 219
April/May	Rs. 230

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 16

Previous closing rate	6.84
To-day's opening rate	6.83
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	6.88
Difference	+.04

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 16

That weather still is an important factor in the cotton market was evidenced to-day when the market recovered after a setback last Saturday on bullish weather reports. Trading in October option commenced with a gain of 18 points at 13.18 and further advanced on buying by speculators and Wall Street following favourable advices from Liverpool but later slightly reacted after October reaching 13.24 on profit-taking. The market however maintained a firm undertone.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.15 with a rise of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 16

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.13/13.11) 13.20/13.18
December (13.27/13.25) 13.35/13.34
January (13.30/13.29) 13.40/13.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 16

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.93) 6.93
American October (6.84) 6.84
Egyptian July (8.42) 8.41
Egyptian October (8.56) 8.55

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 16 10-0 p.m.

At New York cotton futures opened 18 points up, Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 230-12 at night. Subsequently it improved to Rs. 231-8 as New York futures were about 22 points up but thereafter related to Rs. 229-8 with New York futures only 13 points up. Later it fluctuated between Rs. 229-8 to 230-4.

A Calcutta message states in connection with the All-India observance of the thanks giving day on the escape of Mahatma Gandhi from the bomb outrage at Poona meetings were held in different parts of the city and prayers were offered for the safety of Gandhiji and a resolution was passed congratulating him on his escape.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 16

Previous closing	5.01
To-day's opening	5.01
To-day's closing	5.01

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 16

Previous closing	5.03 13/16
To-day's opening	5.03 7/8
To-day's closing	5.04 3/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 16

Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.40
To-day's closing	76.34
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 16

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 503-7/8 which improved to 5.04 and finally closed at 5.04 3/16.

The franc opened at 76.40 and slightly declined to 76.37 and closed at 76.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 16

The market was featureless.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 5/8d	20 5/8d.
Forward	20 11/16d.	20 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 16

Gold (£6-18-0) £6-17-11 1/2

BULLION

London, July 16

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 5/8d.) 20 5/8d
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0) £6-17-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 16

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 16 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.74 3/8) 5.73 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.93) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.71) 58.71
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/16) 1-4 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 16

Some speculative buying was evidenced in the silver market which opened steady at Rs. 57-5, 57-6 and 57-7 and advanced to Rs. 57-9, 57-10, 57-11 on favourable London advices. There was practically no change in gold prices which remained steady at Rs. 34-4, 34-4-6 and 34-5, although there was a slight decline on account of some improvement in the sterling rate.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 16

Liverpool wheat opened steady and about 1/8 penny higher at 59-3/4 for July and 62-3/4 for October and improved in sympathy with cotton but later reacted on realising.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 16

The Chicago wheat market opened firm at previous levels at 98-3/4 for July and 1.00-3/8 for December and advanced in sympathy with cotton but later declined on profit-taking.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 16

Chicago oats opened steady at 45-1/4 for September and 46-1/8 for December and advanced in sympathy with the grain market and the absence of sellers.

Rye opened steady at 71 for September. There was a fairly good demand and in the absence of sellers prices slightly improved.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 16

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£230 5/8 buyers £230 3/4 sellers) £230 1/2 buyers £230 5/8 sellers. Steady
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) £11 1/16 buyers £11 1/8 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£33 to £33 1/2) £32 1/2 to £33
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 3/8) £14 3/8 paid and sellers.
Dundee August (£17 sellers) £16 3/4
Lightening August (£15 3/4 sellers) £15 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16) 7 1/16 paid and buyers.
Oct-Dec (7 5/16) 7 1/2 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (£12 1/4) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£12) £11 15/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July-Aug (£10 1/2) £10 1/2 sellers
Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10 1/4) £10 3/8 sellers.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Neglected And Securities Unchanged

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Jute shares opened steady after the week-end and continued so throughout the day with fair business passing. Coals were neglected owing to lack of support. Teas were steady. Miscelaneous showed no change. Rubbers kept very steady and good business resulted. Securities were unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/3 small lot, 4 per cent loan 1960/70 85/6 small odd lot; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1934 100/7; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/13; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/4 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/12 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent treasury bonds 1935 105/1.

Banks: Allahabad pref 124/8; Imperial fully paid 1367 cum div.

Cottons: Kesoram 3/15; New Victoria pref 4/10

Coals: Burra Dhemo 4/6 small lot.

Jutes: Bamly ord 167/8 small lot; Barnagore 145 small lot; Champdany 145; Cheviot pref 132; Clive 28/8; Howrah 50/12; Howrah 'A' pref 129; Hukumchand pref 111; Kamarhatty 527; Kanknarrah 465 small lot; National 22/12; New Central 356 small lot; Presidency 5/10; Reliance 73/8; Standard 322 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Potteries 4/8 small odd lot; Reliance Firebricks 7/12; Bengal Aerating Gas 70 small lot; Frank Ross 3/6; Dacca Electric 17 small lot; Jubbulpore Electric 11/8; Indian Iron and Steel 6/4; Hooghly Flour 12/14 Indian Wood Products 30; British Ceylon Corpn ord 7/4; British Ceylon Corp pref 5/4; Titaghur Paper ord 17/8; Titaghur Paper pref 7/9; Calcutta Landing and shipping 11/2 ex div.

Rubber shares: Boremli 2 points 15 cts; Kedah 3 point 32 1/2 cts; New Serendah 2 point 60 cts; Rajam 2 point 30 cts; Sungei Ramal 2 point 20 cts. Tapah 2 point 35 cts; Utan Simpan 2 point 25 cts.

Sugars: Balrampur 14/14; Camparan 9/2; Dyer Meakin 87/8; New Savan 12/12; Ryam 32/8 small lot; Samastipore 9/8.

Teas: East India 13/12; Hattikhira 27/12; Kalacherra 55/8; Kodala 213.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1914/74 Calcutta Port Trust 103; 6 per cent 1916/21/56 Associated Hotels debs 95/8; 7 per cent 1932/40/42 Hukumchand Jute Mills 111/8; 5 per cent 1933/43 Presidency Jute Debs 101/12. A. P.

Manan, a man from Shahqadar, Peshawar District who had some time back lived in Uderbool in the State of Victoria, Australia as a hawker and camel driver died there leaving £820 by will in favour of his nephew Saudafzal.—A. P.

PRICE MOVEMENTS NARROW ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

LIVERPOOL COTTON TOUCH HIGHEST LEVELS

100 Million Ounces Of Silver Sold By Indian Govt. To New York?

BUT RUMOUR NOT YET CONFIRMED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 16

On the Stock Exchange, business was very small and with the exception of a few isolated instances, price movements were of no importance.

In Commodities, cotton touched highest levels in the year owing to speculative buying induced by continued unfavourable reports about American weather. Copper was easier on American labour troubles causing nervous selling. Large business was done.

Circles in Bombay bazars which usually were most sensitive to developments, in silver were sceptical of a rumour that the Indian Government sold one hundred million ounces of silver at 49 cents per ounce c. i. f. to New York. No confirmation of the rumour is forthcoming from brokers and other well-informed quarters of New York and prices were there unaffected.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 16

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 16 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were inactive. The giltedgeds were steady. Rubber shares were firm but there was no expansion in business. Industrials were generally featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/8) £80 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/8) £110 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/8) £115 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/8) £104 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/4) £113 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 3/4) dol 8 5/8
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/8
Musical Industries (28-4 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-3) 41-3
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-0) 36-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (103-6) 103-0
Swedish Match (7-6) 7-6
Dunlop Rubber (46-9) 46-3
University Ordinray (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Ford Motors (31-6) 31-0
Cables and Wireless (£7 1/4) £7 1/8
British American Tobacco (118-1 1/2) 118-1 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9
P and O S N Co Defd (17-3) 17-0
Distillers (90-3) 89-3
Bredrurd Dyers (12-0) 12-0
British Celonese (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (18-0) 47-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (25 3/4) 25 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 16 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£114) £114 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 3/8) £99 3/8
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £108

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-9) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-9) 42/9
Donars Tea (60-0) 60-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-6) 24-6
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 24-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-7 1/2) 31-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (65-9) 64-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-0) 12-10, 1/2
Rio Tinto, (22-3) 22-3
East Rand Proprietary (15-6) 44-9
Rand Mines (136-3) 136-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (42-1 1/2) 42-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (47-6) 47-6
Burma Oil (77-3) 77-3
Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 7-7 1/2
Shell Transport (48-1 1/2) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£20 7/8) £20 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 16

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 32 3/8) dol 31 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 5/8) dol 14 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 39 3/4) dol 39 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 7/8) unquoted.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, July 16.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds Bengal.—

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18
Gram Rs. 16, 17
Tilseed Rs. 30, 39
Jawar Rs. 10, 11
Bajara Rs. 14, 17
Tuar Rs. 16, 17
Dhana Rs. 18, 24
Maka Rs. 5, 7
Ajavan Rs. 15, 18
Oil cakes Rs. 13, 17
Cotton seed Rs. 10, 11
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 67, 76
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 60, 69
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 9/8
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/12
Wheat Chapad 40 srs. Rs. 2/12

Shares:—

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 27
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 100
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 109
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 103
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 18
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 110
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 78
50 United Profitable Agricatilest Co. Ltd. 50
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 1
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 18/12
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1.

Bullion.—

Gold Bar per tola 55/12
Silver per 100 tolas 58

LABOUR LEADER PUT IN 'C' CLASS

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 16.

Comrade S. G. Sirdesai, who was sentenced recently to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on a charge of sedition, was brought from Arthur Road Jail to Thana Jail this morning. It is understood that he is reduced to "C" Class here.

COTTON FUTURES PROVE COSTLY

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 16.

Mr. I.J. Almaula, Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant, at Thana, to-day convicted Chunilal Raghunath and his brother Devkisan on charges of keeping a common gaming-house and receiving bets on cotton futures on October 9 last, at Kalyan, and sentenced them in the aggregate to fines of Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 respectively.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies that the Bombay European Constituency was called upon to elect member before August 1, 1934, and whereas no person was duly nominated as a candidate for election in the constituency, the Governor-General is pleased to call upon the constituency to elect a member on or before August 24, 1934.—A. P.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

Market Disregards Bullish Factors

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated Calcutta July 13:—

JUTE.

The steady feeling that was noticeable last week in the commodity markets was maintained during the early part of the period under review. But the advance in prices of Hessians as well as raw commodity markets did not keep up during the closing period of the week as there was an absence of demand from the consuming centres. America has unaccountably sat quiet though it is difficult to believe she can do so long. The improvement noticeable in the raw commodity markets proved to be a passing phase as the sellers were reserved in view of the uncertainty of the new crop. It seems this market is completely under the sway of bearish operators who seem to disregard any bullish factor that is so very patent to even a layman. The crop condition is not very satisfactory. Besides, the acreage is not excessive. One has therefore only to infer that a clique of bearish operators is only responsible for this deplorable state of affairs. It is difficult to pronounce any opinion about the trend of markets when the interests of agriculturists are openly sacrificed to the great merriment of middlemen and consumers. The prices of nine porter hessians closed at 8/6 and baled Jute 24/14. In sympathy with weak cognate markets, Howrah ranged between 51/6 and 50/8 the close being a trifle steadier. Kamarhatty fluctuated within narrow limits the variations being 535 and 524. Kanknarrah were a very steady feature and the business was done up to 475 but at the close were offered at 470. A deal in Kinnison was reported at 640. Business was mainly confined to small lots in other higher priced denominations shares. Anglo-India came to business at 372. Albion were quoting 245, Alliance 300, Auckland 210, Bally 168, Baranagore 148, Belvedere 358, Cheviot 210, Fort Gloster 505, Fort William 250. Gourepore changed hands at 463. New Central were on offer at 352. Orient ranged between 205 and 207. Standard were done at 322. Union were quoting 438. The close being weak the quotations give an approximate idea of the rates prevailing though business could be effected at slightly lower levels. In shares of Rupee Ten denominations Clive ranged between 28/8 and 28/12, National between 22/8 and 22/12. Adamjee were steady at Rs. 10 Hukumchand were quoting Rs. 14 Northbrook were done at 43. Reliance were done around 74. Birla ord. had sellers at 9/12.

DIVIDENDS.

Belvedere Rs. 10, New Central Rs. 10.

RE. COTTON.

This section was practically neglected and requires no special note. Kesoram had sellers at 3/10. Dunbar were easy at 117. Bengal-Nagpur Cotton were quoting 19/4.

RE. COAL.

The sagging tendency manifest last week was more pronounced this week and the rates all round have to be written down. Investors seem to have realised the danger of lingering on in this type of investment and it is no surprise if we still see lower levels. Burrakur went down to 12/10. Bengal Coal touched 223. Equitable had sellers at 21/4. Amalgamated were easy at 18/4. Pench Valley were done at 36 Burra Dhemo were quoting 4/8, Bansdeopur 7/8, Nazira 7/8. Bokaro and Rampur 8/4, Mundulpore 4/4, New Beerbhoom were no better than 11/8, Sendra Rs. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section, Sugar shares marked some improvement and the rates are marked up. Cawnpore came to business at Rs. 31, Samastipur at 9/6, New Savan at 12/8, Ryam at 32/8. Carew hovered round 19/12, Balrampur steady at 14/12. Murray Brewery were taken at 174. Basti and Punjab Sugars had unsatiated buyers, sellers being scarce. There was no more alteration in rates than quoted last. In Engineering section Indian Iron and Steel were steady round 5/14, Bengal Iron 3/10. Burn and Co. ord. had sellers around 200 Indian Standard wagon were quoting without business Rs. 48 Marshals and sons were done at Rs. 1/1. B.I.C. ordinary were steady at Rs. 1/9. Burma Corporation had buyers at 8/12. British Ceylon moved in vicinity of 7/4. Ivan Jones were reported at 2/8.

The Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

MADRAS GROUNDNUT CROP

Small Yield Expected

Madras, July 13.

Sowings of the summer crop of groundnut and of the early crop in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore are generally restricted owing to the fall in the price of groundnut.

Harvest of the summer crop of groundnut has commenced in parts of South Arcot. The yield is expected to be below normal in Chingleput, South Arcot and Trichinopoly due to the absence of timely summer rains, and normal in the other districts. The condition of the early crop is good.

FALL IN PRICES.

The wholesale price of groundnut per Imperial maund of 82 2/7 lb. as reported from important market centres towards the close of June was Rs. 3/8 in Vellore, Rs. 3/5 in Vizagapatam and Vizianagaram, Rs. 3 in Cuddallore and ranged from Rs. 2/6 to 2/13 in the other centres. When compared with the prices in March 1934, these prices reveal a fall of three per cent in Cuddallore and a rise of four per cent in Salem, 12 to 14 per cent in Vizagapatam, Guntur and Nandyal 27 per-cent in Vizianagaram, 30 per cent in Cuddappah, and 35 per cent in Vellore.—A. P.

ADVICE TO HOLD OUT

Giri Hopes Strike Committee's Peace Efforts Will Succeed

NAGPUR, July 16.

Mr. V. V. Giri who passed through Nagpur 'en route' to Madras yesterday advised the Empress Mill strikers present at the station to hold out till their demands were conceded. He hoped that the Strike Committee's efforts for a settlement would meet with success.—A. P.

NAGPUR RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL

NAGPUR, July 16.

About 2,000 people have joined the Congress so far in response to the Congress appeal for the purpose of enlisting themselves as members in Nagpur according to a statement issued by the Secretary of the C. P. Marathi Congress Committee to-day. Figures from the mofussil and local Commitees are being collected and will be made known in the course of this week. Local Congress circles consider the response satisfactory.—A. P.

CULTIVATION OF POPPY IN U. P.

GONDA, July 14. (By Mail)

Government of India have been pleased to sanction 120,000 bighas of land for the cultivation of poppy in 1934-35 in all the five Opium Agencies in the United Provinces, e. g., Ghazipur Gorakpur. Gonda, Bareilly and Shahjehanpur, reducing the area by 700 bighas in the Gonda Division, where three thousand bighas were cultivated in 1933-34 and 4,000 bighas in 1932-33. During the last 10 years there has been an appreciable decrease in the total outturn of opium which was 756 maunds in 1924-25 and 218 mds 11 seers in 1933-34.—A.

5,000 CONGRESS MEMBERS IN KERALA

CALICUT, July 16.

Kerala has so far enrolled 5,000 Congress members. It is expected at least 25,000 will be enrolled by the end of the month. Brisk propaganda is going on.—United Press.

MORE FRONTIER LEADERS RELEASED

SIMLA, July 16.

Information has been received that Saadullah Khan and Ataulla Khan nephews of Abdul Ghaffar Khan of the Frontier have been released from the Benares Jail.—A. P.

RATNAGIRI MUNICIPAL CHIEF OFFICER

Deputation Waits On Collector

RATNAGIRI (By Mail).

A deputation of 14 Ratnagiri Municipal Councillors waited yesterday on the Collector of Ratnagiri to press their view-point before the Collector regarding the appointment of the Municipal Chief Officer. The necessity for this deputation arose from the fact that representations have been made to Government protesting against the appointment of a certain person as Chief Officer.

The Collector also granted an interview to the opponents of this appointment in order to acquaint himself with the 'pros and cons' of the question at first hand.—A. P.

LESSONS OF POONA & AJMERE INCIDENTS

HYDERABAD (Sind) July 16

The lesson which the Poona attempt on Gandhiji's life the Ajmere assault on Lalnath and Gandhiji's seven days' fast as a consequence teach us, is tolerance and non-violence without which India may have to face increasing disunity and therefore failure in its goal," said Jairamdas Daulatram last evening at the first Congress public meeting held after the ban was lifted.

Referring to the new Congress constructive programme Jairamdas said, "the fight of 1930-34 is now suspended and the watchword for the immediate future is not one of war against Government but of service of the Nation."

He emphasised the urgent necessity of communal unity.—A. P. Special.

Week-End Realising & Southern Selling

RECENT ADVANCE RAPID THAN ACTUAL DAMAGE

Crop Reports Unfavourable

BETTER BUSINESS IN DRY GOODS

BOMBAY, July 16.

During the past week New York cotton prices advanced 96 points on bullish acreage report and on unfavourable weather in Texas. The weekly range was 107 points, October touching 13.10 on 13 July and 12.03 on 7 July.

Cotton prices after advancing almost by one cent per pound reacted on profit-taking and Southern Selling. Drought still continues in Texas. During the month of May total rainfall in Texas amounted 1.58 inches against a normal of 3.67 inches and in the month of June Texas had a total rainfall of 0.68 inches as compared with a normal of 3.12 inches.

These figures indicate that the subsoil moisture in Texas is scanty and during the month of August when excessive heat is experienced, there will be extensive shedding of bolls.

Bombay, July 16.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened firm on unfavourable weather and advanced further on favourable conditions in dry goods market. There is some improvement in the demand of cloth and manufacturers are asking for higher prices following the rise in raw cotton prices.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

So far there is no improvement in weather and excessive heat still continues in several parts of Texas. This year the rainfall in Texas is considerably below normal and subsoil moisture is defective. If the weather continues hot during August, condition of the cotton crop is bound to be serious with considerable shedding and plants will dry up. However it is believed the recent rise of one cent fully discounts the poor crop outlook and the rise is somewhat greater than the actual damage. This belief induced some profit taking and Southern hodge selling. Local Jobbers were selling in anticipation of a natural reaction but the offerings were well absorbed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a rise of 5 points with October 13.11 and soon reached the highest level of the day when October was quoted 10 points up at 13.16. At this level there was a market absence of any buying and prices declined 16 points under increased selling. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices lost 10 points at 13.405c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a small decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices were lowered by 2 points to 13 cents per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

During the week under review, after advancing almost by one cent per pound on unexpectedly bullish acreage report the cotton market partially reacted on profittaking and southern selling. Although moderate speculative demand continued, trade buying was only fair and technical position was regarded as somewhat weakened by the recent heavy accumulation while southern demand for spot cotton unnoticeably improved.

The acreage report furnished the trade more definite basis for calculation of possible yields and the weather is now an all-important factor. Temperatures in Texas continued to be abnormally high and precipitation is urgently needed in Northern and Western parts of the cotton belt where deterioration is reported in drier section although good progress is made in favoured localities. In other parts of the belt progress is mostly from good to fair and no weevil increase is reported in the Eastern Gulf States, despite showery weather.

The goods market was firmer. Mills advanced the asking prices following rise in cotton.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 7 points on Saturday on general buying on increasing crop complaints. But the buying met with local and outside profit-taking on limits. Later on the market displayed good undertone on general and Bombay buying. There was renewed profit-taking at the close. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and the market finally closed steady at a net rise of 9 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points at 7.14d. per lb. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Wednesday to 18th inst.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly active with an improved enquiry in sympathy with firmness of American cotton and prices closed at a rise of 6 points. At the close July was quoted 5.41, October 5.35 and January also 5.35d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was firm and active with general buying. There was absence of selling and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points. Spot Sakel cotton prices advanced 19 points at 8.62. Upper futures also gained 6 to 8 points and Spot cotton prices were raised by 13 points at 7.35d. per lb.

THOSE CROP KILLERS.

The Commerce and Finance states:—

"As we approach midsummer, and a little later the critical period in the development of the cotton plant, the market is likely to become more sensitive to reports regarding crop conditions. In fact because of the small acreage on which the current crop is pitched it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the crop killers may have better opportunity to exercise their talents than they have enjoyed in years. The srength early in the week was in part attributed to too much moisture in the Eastern part of the Belt and too little in the section west of the Mississippi River."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-20 a.m.)	13.16+.10
N. Y. October Lowest (11-39 a.m.)	13.00—.06
Liverpool October Highest (11-43 a.m.)	6.87+.12
Liverpool October Lowest (10-25 a.m.)	6.82+.07

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

9-30 a.m.—Continued rains Texas Gulf Coast. Excessive heat continues Western Belt and Central Belt. Forecast: Entire belt generally fair.

5-44 p.m.—Situation unaltered, realisations well taken. U.S.A. Mill consumption for June 363,000 bales, (against 520,000 for May 1934; and 693,000 for June 1933).

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—With acreage smaller than expected, nervousness as to weather increased with further speculative buying, no weight selling yet but probably meet considerable cotton near fifteen cents.

New York.—Extent rapidity advance induced realizing by Bulls; moderate Southern selling; no indication rain Western Belt.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market eased on profittaking but Western belt looks dry over weekend.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 14.

Broach J/A. Op. 216 1/4; Highest 217; Lowest 215; Closing 216 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 227 1/2; Highest 229; Lowest 227; Closing 228 1/4; Oomra July Op. 199 1/2; Highest 199 3/4; Lowest 199 1/2; Closing 199 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 199 1/2; Highest 199 1/2; Lowest 199 1/4; Closing 199 1/4

Bengal July Op. 135; Highest 135; Lowest 133 1/2; Closing 133 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 149; Highest 149; Lowest 146 3/4; Closing 146 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 31

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 6.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 122 at Cross Rate 5.04.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/A. 213/8—Liverpool July 6.86 Rs. 84 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 225/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.72 Rs. 66 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 225/8—New York May 13.36 Rs. 68 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.0+.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 16

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/3/6; Highest Rs. 26/7/3; Closing Rs. 26/7

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/15; Highest Rs. 27/4; Closing Rs. 27/3/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 18/4; Lowest Rs. 18/3; Closing Rs. 18/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 23/4; Highest Rs. 23/7; Closing Rs. 23/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25/8; Highest Rs. 25/12/6; Closing Rs. 25/12.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	7
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	17
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	19
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	42
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	48
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	11
American Tel. & Tel.	115
Western Union Telg.	43 1/2
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	28
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	18
Pennsylvania R. R.	31
Union Pacific R. R.	120
Great North Pfd.	21
National Distillers	22
Hiram Walker	34
Distillers Seagram	14
Amr. Tobacco B.	79
Dupont de Nemours	93
Canadian Pacific	14
Allis Chalmers	15
Bethelehem Steel	33
United States Steel	39 3/4
American Smelting	43
Noranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/2
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
International Harvestor	34
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	32 1/8
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Philips Petrol	18
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	15 7/8
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	16
Chase Bank	28 1/2
National City Bank	27 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	395
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	27
General Foods	31
National Dairy	19
Remington Rand	10
Alaska Juneau	23

Market inactive but steady price change factional.

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East:—Generally fair probably thunder showers.

Central:—Fair in the north and west, unsettled in the southeast.

West:—Generally fair to partly cloudy, possibly showers in Rio Grande valley.

RAINFALL IN TEXAS.

"The official report states that the rainfall in Texas during the month of June was 0.68 inches compared with a normal of 3.12 inches and that during the month of May the rainfall was 1.88 inches against a normal of 3.67 inches."

COMMODITY MARKETS

Bombay, July 16.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head office:—

Cotton:—"With continued dry weather look for higher level."

Wheat:—"Still remain bullish."

Sugar:—"Featureless decline due to August liquidation may go slightly lower."

Rubber:—"Look for higher prices."

Linseed Oil:—"Purely trading market. Looks higher eventually."

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 13th July	7,330
Receipts into Bombay to date Since 1-9-1933	2,314,988
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,407,647
Decrease	—92,659

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, July 16.

Java Spot F. 3.70.	13 14 0
Java ready	4 1 3
S. S. Subedar	4 1 3
S. S. Fusijama	4 1 9
S. S. Nizam	4 1 0
S. S. Arabia	4 1 0
S. S. Himalaya	4 1 3
June shipment	4 0 9
July-Aug-Sept. shipment	4 0 9
Oct.-Nov. Dec. shipment	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 16.

	Bales.
Khandesh	199
Central India	426
Barsi-Nugger	1
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51
Berar	49
Central Provinces	49
Dhollera	141
Sind-Punjab	98
Broach	58
Compta-Dharwar	410
Western-Northerns	326
Egyptians	3,412
East Africans	3
Total Cotton	5,233
	cwts.
Wheat	6,532
Linseed	6,041
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	17
Gingellyseed	470
Groundnuts	3909
Castorseed	201
Rice	6,441
Cottonseed	125
Gram	2,162
Joowar	672
Barley	442
Bajree	1,063
	tons.
Coal	446

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 16.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Jan.
Selling T T 1/6 Feb-April.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 May-June
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 July-Feb.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Banks selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/4
Banks buying T T 78 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 16th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 16th inst.
Java/London 7.40 14th inst.
London/Paris 76.40 14th inst.
London/Belgium 21.58 1/2 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.45 1/2 14th inst.
London/Italy 58.71 14th inst.
London/Berlin 13.14 14th inst.
London/Stockholm 13.39 14th inst.
London/New York 5.03 13/16 14th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.43 1/2 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-18-0 1/2 13th inst. £6-18-0 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 13th inst 20 5/8 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 11/16 13th inst. 20 11/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46.60 13th inst. 46 3/8 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 7/8 p.c. 13th inst. 7/8 p.c. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 p.c. 13th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 16.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous closing	1.4 3/16
To-day's opening	1.4 3/16
To-day's closing	1.4 3/16

Tone:—Quiet.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 16.

The local silver market was quiet to-day with increased long liquidation. There was utter absence of any buying and the market was featureless. Prices fluctuated within the range of annas two. Shanghai T. T. on London closed unchanged to-day at 1.4 3/16.

The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and there was less desire to operator as the market is grinding around the present level without any definite tendency.

Ready silver	57	4	0
Ashad delivery	57	5	0
Shravan delivery	57	7	0
Ready gold	34	4	3
Ashad delivery	34	4	6
Shravan delivery	34	4	9

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 14

July 13.82 plus 08
August 13.86 plus 03
September 14.00 plus 06

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 14

July per bushel 0.97 3/8c.
September per bushel 0.98 3/4c.
December per bushel 1.00 1/8c.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 16

Broach J-A	100	300
Bengal July	500	4700
Oomra July	200	500

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 16

Extra Sprfine Sup Fine FG Good

M G—					
Bengal U P	...	142	138	135	130
Panjab	...	142	138	135	130
Rajputana	...	142	138	135	130
Oomra No. 3	205	202	200	196	...
C P No. 1	218	215	213	209	...
C P No. 2	211	208	206	202	...
Broach No. 2	...	223	220	218	216
Punjab-Ame.	...	230	227	225	223
Surat	...	283	280	277	274
Rajpipla	...	281	278	275	272
Navsari	...	285	282	279	276

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 14-7-34	7627000	8811000
Receipts yesterday 14-7-34	6000	13000
Exports to date 14-7-34	7497000	8186000
Stock at Ports 13-7-34	2500000	3262000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-7-34	1190000	1283000
Stock at Liverpool 13-7-34	956000	796000
Visible Supply 13-7-34	5561000	6795000
Quantity in Sight 13-7-34	12036000	13717000
Quantity out of Sight 13-7-34	13028000	13717000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 16.

Following a small decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures the local forward cotton market opened quiet at Rs. 227 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 225/12 on long liquidation.

BULLISH AMERICAN ADVICES.

Private cables showing unfavourable weather in U.S.A. and absence of any rain in the West Belt influenced good demand and the market displayed cheerful tone. Local operators were buyers and prices advanced to Rs. 227/8. There was scarcity of sellers.

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS.

It is true that prices in the local market are attractive and there is scarcity of contracts but it is the peculiarity of the local market that when sentiment turns everybody either becomes a buyer or a seller as the case may be. Thus when there is general buying, one finds scarcity of contracts and when there is general selling, there is no buyer.

UNDUE PRICE MOVEMENT.

This state of the local market often results in undue movement in prices and obstructs legitimate business. As long as unfavourable weather continues in America, we believe short sales dangerous but at the same time we think it safe to secure profits scale-up with a view to replace on moderate declines, which are not unlikely after the recent improvement.

STRONG LIVERPOOL

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 7 points on parity with Saturday's close but owing to absence of rain on Sunday in drought area the market opened strong at a decline of one point and later on prices were quoted 2 points up.

NEW HIGH LEVEL

These bullish advices influenced heavy buying and prices of Broach A/M delivery rose to Rs. 230/8 a new high level. Towards the close there was some liquidation which resulted in a small relapse and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A Rs. 218/12
Broach A-M Rs. 228/12
Oomra July Rs. 201/8
Oomra D-J Rs. 200/8
Bengal July Rs. 134/12
Bengal D-J Rs. 147/12

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 16.

300 Viram Ladha Gadag 209
46 Viram Ladha Kajgaon 30 off
50 Kotak and Co Sailu 186 3/4
29 Narshi Nagshi Sanavad 4 on
100 G G Kesha and Co Palej 8 on
200 Amarshi Damodar Limbudi 222
114 Amarshi Chuda 6 on
200 K Devchand Nagar 12 1/2 off
56 Kotak and Co Parbhani 193 1/2
100 B Karshandas Kapadwanj 231
70 N Rajaram Cambodia 6 on
70 Langli and Co Dharmabad 210

COTTON TEJI-MUNDI

Bombay, July 16

BROACH A-M 1935			
Teji mandi	32	0	0
Teji on Rs. 250	8	4	0
Teji on Rs. 275	4	4	0
Mandi on Rs. 200	5	0	0
Mandi on Rs. 190	4	0	0
MONTHLY JULY 21			
Teji mandi	6	0	0
Difference Rs. 10	0	12	0
MONTHLY AUGUST 21			
Teji mandi	13	0	0
Either side Difference Rs. 10	3	0	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

Bengal Superfine	142/44
Bengal Fine	129/41
Bengal F.G.	135/37
Sindh-Punjab Fine	139/41
Sind-Punjab F G	135/37
Wardha-Hingt	208/210
Nagpur Savner	208/210
Pundhurna	202/203
Yeotmal	201/02
Arvi	200/01
Ellichpur	200/01
Amraoti-Berar	196/98
Khamgaon	196/98
Mulkapur	191/93
Khandesh	188/99
Jalna/Sailu	188/91
Burwah Sanavad	200/02
Broach Fine	218/20
Punjab/American	224/29
Punjab/American mix	216/19
Cambodia	274/79
Miraj/Sangli	214/19
Compta Good	219/29
Bagalkot	189/94
Kampala	345
Busoga	342
Jinja	337
Manza	332

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 16.

In full-pressed Bales.	14-7-34.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	199	277,151
Central India	426	217,798
Barsi and Nagar	1	176,461
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	49,225
Berar	59	450,012
Central Provinces	49	111,171
Total Oomras	785	1,281,848
Dholera	141	136,124
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,182
Rajputana	...	57,198
Sind-Punjab	98	177,499
Broach	58	327,851
Coompta & Dharwar	410	64,647
Westerns-Northerns	326	43,404
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	34,881
Persian	...	1,748
American	...	26,383
Egyptian and African	3,415	159,453
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	98
Total	5,238	2,320,221

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	14-7-34.	This year.
Europe	496	356,119
Japan & China	1,966	957,453
Coast Ports	...	19,289
Up-country by Rail	...	115,336
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	49,109
Total	2,462	1,491,806

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Steel Shares Improve Further

MILL SHARES DISPLAY GOOD UNDERTONE

BOMBAY, July 16.

The Share Bazar opened steady to-day at about unchanged prices and immediately improved further on renewed buying in Steel Shares. Later on the market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and the improvement attained soon after the opening of the session was well held. On the whole the turnover was small. There was some improved demand for mill shares following the rise in raw cotton. Cement shares were also steady with a general demand. Hydro-Electric shares remained neglected while Bellapur shares were steady on moderate enquiry.

The undertone of the market was very good and Bears are afraid of increasing short interest. There was scarcity of offerings in Tata Steel Shares. It is said that some professional operators are on the long side in Tata Steel shares and they are operating for a rise but in view of rapid price movement in Tata Steel Dfd. Shares, outsiders are not inclined to take interest.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 733 and steadily advanced to Rs. 739-6. Century Shares opened to-day at Rs. 253 and closed at Rs. 258-12. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 411 and with scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 408 and closed at Rs. 409-6. Andhra Shares opened at Rs. 1450 and improved to Rs. 1455. Tata Power Shares were quiet at Rs. 1115. Tata Steel Deferreds opened at Rs. 282 and advanced to Rs. 288. At this level there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 285, but at the decline, there was renewed support and closed at Rs. 288-2. Tata Steel Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 71-2 and after declining to Rs. 70-12 prices advanced to Rs. 72 and closed at Rs. 71-14.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, July 16.		
100 Ahm. Advance	276	4
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	739	0
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	258	12
100 Central India	222	8
100 Colaba	94	6
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim.	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Ddwn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	80	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	145	10
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	105	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	2
100 Kohinoor	148	2
250 Laxmi	695	0
100 Madhowji	6	8
250 Madras United	63	0
1000 Morarji	1302	8
250 Model	51	0
50 Mysore	89	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 16.

Bombay Dyeing 733, 32, 35, 739/6
Century 253, 52, 51, 258
Central India 221, 223, 222
Colaba 94, 93
Kohinoor 148, 47, 148
New Great 134, 136, 135, 136
Simplex 78
Swadeshi 168, 169, 170
Bundi 31/14, 32, 31/13
Indian Cement 411, 408, 410, 409
Tata Steel Dfd. 282, 85, 83, 288
Tata Steel Ord. 71/4, 70/12, 71/14, 72, 71/14.
Bombay Steam 298, 96, 298
Bombay Burma 452, 53, 456
Tata Hydro 145/10, 145/15
Andhra 1450, 52, 1455
Tram Ord. 145/10.

200 New Great	136	4
100 Osmanshahi	59	0
100 Phoenix	266	4
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2900	0
50 Simplex	78	12
100 Swadeshi	170	0
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	725	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	96	8
25-50 Central	29	0
500 Imperial X.D.	1335	0
125-500 Imp. Conty. X.D.	333	2
50-100 India	110	12
5 Union	4	12
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	31	13
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	409	6
40 Katni Def.	1270	0
100 Katni Ord.	346	14
75 Okha	175	0
10 Punjab	21	14
100 Shahabad	358	2
70 United	85	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	12
15-75 New India	34	14
200 Oriental	3620	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	144	6
1000 Andhra Valley	1455	0
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	145	10
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	145	15
1000 Tata Power	1115	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	462	8
100 Amr. Patty	116	0
100 C. Province	85	4
100 Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100 Gujrat	66	8
100 Mandra Bhon	86	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	83	4
500 Tapty Valley	163	12
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	16	8
30 Tata Steel Def.	288	2
75 Tata Steel Ord.	71	14
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	185	0
50 Belapur Sugar	224	6
250 Bom. Steam	298	12
125 Bom. Burma	456	4
50 Bom. Burma Conty.	147	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	0
50 Bom. Telephone	95	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	126	4
100 Ind. Radio Df.	507	8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	470	0
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	9
30 Tata Construction	77	4
25 Tata Oil	20	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1252	8
6 p c Bom. Steam	276	4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	80	8
5 p.c. Central India	477	8
7 p c Katni 1st	126	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147	8
7½ p c Punjat Cement	12	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	134	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1358	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171	4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel Second	46	0
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p c Vishnu	850	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 16.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/1/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/2

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/1
4 per cent 1934/37 100/2
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 110
5 per cent 1935 103/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 101
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 100/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 122/2
6 per cent K P T 1956 122/2
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/15/6 and improved to Rs. 89/2. Later on the market was quiet and prices closed at 89/1/6.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 16

The local linseed market was firm with active buying bazar operators influenced by sharp rise in cotton prices. Shorts were covering and Argentine advices were also higher. The wheat market was fairly steady with a moderate business and closing quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	7	0	3
Linseed May	6	13	3
Wheat September	4	1	9
Wheat January	4	5	6
Wheat May	4	6	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 14

July per 100 lbs. 59 5/8d.
October per 100 lbs. 62 5/8d.
December per 100 lbs. 64 3/4d.
May per 100 lbs. 66 3/8d.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1934

Liability For City Medical Relief

Correspondence Between Govt. And Corporation

This interesting correspondence between the Government and the Corporation on the liability for the Medical Relief of the City appears in the proceedings of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee of the Corporation.

On 15th May 1933, the Secretary to the Government, in the course of his letter to the Mayor of Bombay stated:—

Under the arrangement contained in the City of Bombay Police Charges Act, 1907, incorporated in section 61 (gg) and 62 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the duty of establishing public hospitals and dispensaries and of carrying out other measures necessary for public medical relief has been placed on the Corporation, but Government have agreed to retain control of the following institutions:—1. J.J. Hospital, 2. Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, 3. Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, 4. Cama and Albless Hospitals, 5. St. George's Hospital, 6. Jaffer Suleman Dispensary, 7. J.N. Wadia Dispensary, Mahim and 8. Dwarkadas Lallubhai Dispensary for women and children, and to maintain them at the standard of efficiency in which they stood in 1907 in return for an annual payment of Rs. 4,14,500 by the Municipality.

CORPORATION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

While, therefore, Government is bound to maintain, though not necessarily to enlarge these institutions, the responsibility for additions to the general hospital accommodation of the City rests primarily upon the Municipality as stated by the Reorganisation Committee. The cost to Government of the above institutions, which contained a total of 830 beds in 1907, was at that time Rs. 3,80,000 only per annum. When the question of expanding hospital accommodation was taken in hand in 1926, the number of beds in these institutions was 970 and the annual expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs. 12,00,000. Since then 474 beds have been added, viz., to the J.J. (328 beds) and to the G.T. (146 beds) Hospitals, of which 76 at the former hospital and 16 at the latter hospital are at present actually in use, the remaining 382 beds being closed for want of funds. Government have, therefore, gone far beyond their original undertaking.

NO MORE OBLIGATIONS.

Government accept the recommendation of the Reorganisation Committee that they should undertake no further direct obligation for medical relief, whether out-door or in-door, and whether at the instance of private donors or otherwise. They agree with the Committee that such institutions should be the responsibility of the Corporation or of charitable bodies and Government should accept no liability other than that for such grants-in-aid as they may be prepared to give with due regard to the State of their finances. The acceptance of the recommendation of the Committee will not, however, preclude Government from opening the 382 closed beds at the J. J. and G.T. Hospitals at a future date. This is a liability which they have undertaken in agreement with the Governor's Hospital Fund and the Prince of Wales Reception Committee and which they intend to fulfil as soon as their finances enable them to do so."

CITY FATHERS' REPLY

In the course of his reply to the Government resolution, the Municipal Commissioner wrote:—

The Resolution of Government and the Committee's recommendation upon which it is based seem to me to be unexceptionable; but some of the statements made in the Committee's report are likely to create a wrong impression and therefore, invite comment.

In making their calculation the Committee do not, however, take into account the annual contribution of Rs. 4,14,500 paid by the Corporation towards the maintenance of those institutions. The real cost to Government on account of medical relief in the City, therefore, works out at considerably less than one-third of the total expenditure on all hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency; while in view of the substantial contribution paid by the Corporation it can scarcely be maintained that the cost of the eight hospitals 'has to be borne almost exclusively by Government.'

Secondly, the special reasons which led to the control of the institutions in question being retained by Government do not appear to have been taken into consideration by the Committee.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS.

'There was no liability upon the Corporation for any further increase in the cost of these institutions. It will be for Government to maintain them and to bear any further increase which may be necessary for purposes of development.'

It will be seen from the above that two of the largest institutions maintained by Government subserve the interests of the Presidency as a whole rather than the City. The extensions at the J.J. Hospital have also been necessitated by the paucity of beds available for the clinical instruction of students at the Grant Medical College. The number of students at that College in 1923 was 1,249; while the number of beds available for the clinical instruction at the J.J. group of Hospitals, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and the Cama and Albless Hospitals was 720 only. The inadequacy of this number can be appreciated from the fact that for 363 students—including those for the pre-clinical courses of study—on the rolls of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, no less than 354 beds are provided at the King Edward Memorial Hospital and 122 beds at the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital. The authorities of the University of Bombay had commentd adversely more than once upon the small number of beds available for instruction at the Grant Medical College, with the result that the admission of students to that College had to be restricted. The Inspection Committee appointed by the University of Bombay reported in 1921 that the wards of the J. J. Hospital were 'overcrowded by students'; and aso referred to the 'acute—almost scandalous situation' caused by the 'enormous growth in the number of students and the state of congestion which has reached beyond all limits, while facilities by increasing clinical material. . . . have not increased by one unit.' It is well-known that some trouble also arose with the General Medical Council of England over the great paucity of obstetric beds for the instruction of students in midwifery. In these circumstances, the increase in the number of beds at the J. J. group of Hospitals became an imperative necessity if the Grant Medical College was to maintain its position as Premier Medical College on this side of India. I venture to think that it cannot in fairness be argued that in carrying out their contractual obligation of maintaining the institutions in question or even by extendng them, Government are placing any unfair burden on the taxpayers of the Presidency.

NOT FOR CITY ONLY

I should further like to point out that the benefit of the eight medical institutions in question does not accrue entirely to the citizens of Bombay.

I would also venture to state that in the Reorganization Committee's report sufficient recognition is not given to the growth of medical relief undertaken by the Corporation since the passing of the Police Charges Act of 1907. As pointed out the King Edward Memorial Hospital attracts patients from all parts of the Presidency, and thereby relieves Government of a burden which should, properly speaking, fall on the general taxpayer of the Presidency. Similarly the maintenance by the Corporation entirely at their own cost of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College relieves the general taxpayer of the Presidency of a portion of the burden on this account. The provision of a large number of trained medical practitioners for the Presidency is an indirect advantage enjoyed by the general taxpayer of the Presidency at the cost of the citizens of Bombay.

The public of the City undoubtedly owe a debt of gratitude to Government and the Governor's Hospital Fund for the increase in the number of hospital beds in the City during recent years; but from what has been stated above I do not think that the Corporation can be charged with having failed to discharge their duty in respect of the provision of medical relief. On the contrary, far from having failed to fulfil its legitimate duties, the Corporation can lay claim to providing facilities for medical relief and education, for which the general taxpayer of the Presidency may justly be called upon to pay."

COMMUNAL RESERVATION IN SERVICES

"Roy's Weekly" Makes Some Sensational Disclosures

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 16.

A sensational disclosure that the Commander-in-Chief and the Law Member were opposed to Communal reservation in the services is made by "Wayfarer in Roy's Weekly" of this morning.

It seems that a statement in a "M.L.A.S. Diary" published in the paper on the previous week expressing surprise as to how the Law Member became a party to such reservations has led to a correspondent giving the paper information which has led to these disclosures.

According to that correspondent, both Sir Philip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief and Sir N. N. Sarkar the Law Member were opposed to any percentage being fixed. Sir Fazli Hussain pressed for 30 per cent. reservation for the Muslims, and five per cent for the Anglo Indians. Sir Joseph Bhore, Sir Harry Haig, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir James Grigg and the Viceroy supported 25 per cent for Muslims and 3 per cent for other minorities.

This disclosure has created a particular interest this morning among the members of the Assembly, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Harbans Singh has tabled a motion of adjournment for discussion to-day or to-morrow, ensuring Governmbent for their resolution of fixing the communal proportions.

As the Cabinet proceedings are confidential, and individual members views are never disclosed Government will naturally not confirm or deny any statement based on these disclosures, but those members of the Assembly who know the views of the individual, Government member's on such questions think that the statement made in Roy's Weekly" seems to have some foundation.

CORPORAL SHOT DEAD

POONA, July 16.

Corporal A. S. Alton of the Green Howards was found dead this morning with a bullet wound.—A.P.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel having a talk with Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha at Congress House Meeting on Sunday evening.

PANDIT MALAVIYA MUST NOT RESIGN

He Should Not Break Away From Co-workers, Says Shaukat Ali

LUCKNOW, July 16

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who attended the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Unity Board held yesterday, interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the threatened resignation of Pandit Malaviyaji from the Congress Parliamentary Board, desired that the Revered Punditji should not break away from friends and coworkers. Maulana Shaukat Ali expects that Pandit Malaviyaji will not do anything which accentuates the communal difference.

BAN ON RED-SHIRTS

Regarding the non-lifting of the ban on the Red Shirts, the Maulana expresses dissatisfaction. He characterises the action of the Government as 'foolish' and opines that if Government do not lift the ban on them, the Indian Mussalmans will stand by their Frontier brothers. Any discrimination will be strongly resented and expects that Frontier Gandhi will certainly come into the lines with other Indian Musalmans.—United Press.

DR. ALAM RESIGNS

LAHORE, July 16.

Enquiries show that Doctor Mohamed Alam has resigned from the Congress Working Committee. The reasons for resignation are not known but the decision was apparently taken following consultation with Gandhiji last week.—A.P.

RED-SHIRT LEADER RELEASED

PESHAWAR, July 16.

Sarfaraz Khan Red Shirt Leader Utmanzai, Peshawar District was released after undergoing three years rigorous imprisonment under the Frontier Crimes Regulation from Haripur Jail. He was arrested in 1930 with Abdul Ghafur Khan.—A. P.

A public meeting was held last evening in Ahmedabad, Mr. Balvantrai Thakore, President of the Municipality presiding in connection with the Thanks Giving Celebrations on Mr. Gandhi's escape from Bomb outrage.

MEMORIAL TO SEN GUPTA

Life-Size Portrait To Be Hung In Council Chamber

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Special Committee appointed by the Calcutta Corporation to suggest what steps be taken to perpetuate the memory of late Deshapriya Jatindra Mohun Sengupta, recommended that a life-size portrait of the departed leader be hung up in the Council Chamber at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,500 and an extension of the Chittaranjan Avenue beyond the Beadon Street up to the end to be named Jatindra Mohun Avenue.

The Committee also suggested that subscriptions be raised from amongst the councillors, aldermen and officers and others connected with the Corporation to erect a small 'Samadhistambha' with the bust of Deshapriya Sen Gupta at the Shanagore Burning Ghat at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

The construction of a gymnasium and a park also has been recommended.—United Press.

ELECTION FEVER RUNS HIGH IN AJMER

Haribilas Sarda To Contest Rajputana Seat In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 14.

Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda Seth Baghchand Soni a young millionaire of Ajmere, Barrister Maghanlal a Minister from Kishangarh State and Babu Mukat Biharilal Bhargawa, the vice-chairman of Beawar Municipality are to contest the single Rajputana seat in the forthcoming Assembly election.

The last named is the Swarajist candidate recommended to the Congress Parliamentary Board by the Rajputana P.C.C., and the Swaraj Party.

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor is shortly to open the election campaign and is going to address its first meeting on the 16th instant at Beawar.

This time contest will be lively and interesting. In spite of the gloomy outlook and the general depression created by the internal discussions, and communal sabotaging Mr. Makhmoor is quite hopeful of the Congress victory.

Interviewed Mr. Makhmoor said that the people of heroic Rajasthan, the land of Pratap and Prithiraj will surely stand by Gandhi and Dr. Ansari and not with Jaichandas and Umechandas.

Moulana Athar Mohammad, a prominent Congress worker is shortly to start on an extensive tour on foot throughout Merwara to find out the economic conditions of the rural population.

Seth Bajaj and Mr. Mahmood are expected here on 17th instant.

Eastern Mymensingh On Brink Of Another Flood

Heavy Rainfall In Garo Hills And Susang, Baluaghat And Kalmakanda

MYMENSINGH, July 16.

News has reached here that yesterday another flood overtook Susang and the situation was becoming alarming again. Telegraphic connection with Tura Head-quarters of Garo Hills District was for some time cut off, but it has since been restored.

There has been heavy rainfall in Garo Hills for the last few days. At Tura 11 inches rainfall has been recorded during the last three days. It seems that Susang, Baluaghat, Kalmakanda and whole of Eastern Mymensingh is on the brink of another devastating flood, before they have been able to recover from the effects of one that visited the area on June, 21.—United Press.

TERRIBLE RISE IN RIVER TEESTA

Two Other Rivers Overflow

SILIGURI, July 16.

A report from Sevoke states that river Teesta has become a vast expanse of water with mighty current, so much so a ferry crossing had to be abandoned and in consequence traffic to and from the Duars was dislocated.

Reports from interior say that rivers Panchanai and Chamta overflowed inundating a vast area, where the standing crops have been badly damaged.—United Press.

HEAVY RAINS IN MUZAFFARPUR

Roads Made Impassable And Traffic Stopped

MUZAFFARPUR, July 16.

Incessant rain during last four days has resulted in the abnormal rise of the Gondak River.

Siarmarhi Road has been breached at several places, rendering it impassable and motor traffic has been closed since yesterday. A similar report has been received from Pupri side, where the flood water overtopped the roads resulting the stoppage of all vehicular traffic.

The Muzaffarpur Taluk Board is taking all possible measures to cope with the situation. A motor launch has been purchased by the Board to be kept in readiness for emergencies.—United Press.

MONSOON STRONG IN BURMA & BENGAL

Scanty Rain In Gujarat And Bombay Deccan

POONA, July 16.

The monsoon has been fairly strong in Burma, East and North Bengal, the submontane districts of Bihar and the United Provinces and the Punjab Hills. Elsewhere it has been weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Punjab, Kumaon Hills, and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces, Konkan, and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst, five inches; Tavoy, Rangoon and Gwa, two; Victoria point and Yamethin, one and half; Mergui and Kyaukpyu, one; Cox's Bazar, four; Darjeeling, three; Purnea, Dhubri and Jalpaiguri, one and half; Chittagong, Bogra, Dinajpur and Chinddaball, one; Bahraich, one; Dalhouse, six; Gopalpur, two.

Forecast:—

The monsoon will strengthen in Lower Burma and round the head of Bay of Bengal.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—

Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma during the next 36 hours.

HEAVY RAIN IN RAXAUL DISTRICT

RAXAUL, July 15.

Heavy downpours throughout the Raxaul District and Northern Orissa, and some parts of Nepal have resulted in the overflowing of several rivers causing great havoc. Several deaths have been reported on account of drowning. Considerable damage to standing crops have been caused, and several houses have been washed away. The district board roads in the affected area have been completely submerged under water and communication between Raxaul and Birganj has been cut off.—A.P.

FLOOD IN SILIGURI

SILIGURI, July 15.

Torrential rain in Siliguri and its neighbourhood since Saturday evening has caused high floods in the local rivers, and the ferry traffic in these rivers has been suspended.—A. P.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS FROM CONVENT

Reported To Be Worth Rupees One Lakh

(From A Correspondent.)

NOVA GOA, July 15.

Mr. Reynolds who was arrested by Portuguese police in connection with the big theft of the convent of Bom Jesus, it is alleged tried the hospital, but after a soda-water bottle given to him for drinking. He was taken to him to the hospital, but after a stay of one week he succumbed to the injuries.

The convent of Bom Jesus at Old Goa reports the theft of precious ornaments worth rupees one lakh. The theft is said to have taken place some 15 days back.

LARGE CROWD HEARS MAHATMA

Gandhiji Delivers Impassioned Plea For Abolition Of Untouchability

LAHORE, July 16.

Over 50,000 men and women turned up to attend the last meeting addressed by Mahatma Gandhi yesterday evening during his tour in the Punjab.

Hours before the scheduled time surging mass of visitors poured into the Dav College Hostel Grounds. Thrilling scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed and the spectacle of the pale and emaciated Mahatma, his hands folded in greetings, will linger long in public memory.

Mahatmaji delivered an impassioned plea for abolition of untouchability. Heat was frightful and in spite of the excellent arrangements the Reception Committee Cordons were broken in.

Again and again Mahatmaji appealed for silence but din and spells of disorder continued.

Much of Gandhiji's speech was inaudible and finally he had to cut it short abruptly.

HARIJAN FUND

The total collections in Punjab for the Gandhi Harijan Fund up to the evening of July, 15 exceed Rs. 44,000.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.